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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Gropes for Arms Pact

Henderson May Resign Post

Philippines Fear No Seizure

Canada Finds Norse Tablet

Ireland Wins at Horse Show

General Motors Gets a Medal

DISARMAMENT is the mixed but earnest subject of talk in Europe. As the British Parliament argues, a sensation is precipitated by a message from Arthur Henderson at Geneva that he will resign as president of the Disarmament Conference unless the nations show greater efforts to get together. He expresses deep disappointment that Italy has shifted to the position of an observer. This wrecks what was a fairly united front outside of Germany. The hope that France and Germany might take the lead by directly attempting an understanding is shattered by Minister Paul-Boncour. He virtually refuses a face-to-face talk by his declaration—"No accord can be made except within the framework of the League."

* * *

¶ Italy holds it useless to continue arms discussions in Germany's absence and likely to be misinterpreted by Berlin. Premier Mussolini believes Germany's good will must be cultivated and arms talk resumed after new relations are established. He is said to feel he still has much influence with Chancellor Hitler, Germany declares its "exaltation" over the election approval of its foreign policy and is said to desire to be approached on the basis of its proven unity. Miss Mary E. Woolley, delegate, appeals to her country from Geneva for two things. She wants Ambassador Norman H. Davis returned at once—And she wants America to keep on the job for disarmament.

* * *

¶ Spain is excited when Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh are twice forced down by bad weather and spend the night in small towns. One official does not know the Lindbergh name, but fellow townsmen vigorously bring him up to date. The report grows that the aviators will fly from Lisbon to South America or possibly to New York. They spend the night in their seaplane in spite of pleadings of the villagers, who would offer endless hospitality—How those Lindberghs do stick to their own business!

* * *

¶ Tokyo's Pan Pacific Club learns how the Philippines expect to remain independent when the United States has withdrawn. Manuel Quezon, Filipino leader, opposes in a luncheon speech the plea that America should leave military establishments in the Islands, saying this would be inefficient without a fleet and lead to misunderstandings. Fortunately, in our day, says Señor Quezon, powerful governments are upright and no longer assert their right to conquer the weak. The Philippines have nothing to fear—And surely Japan can extract a compliment out of those words.

* * *

¶ Winnipeg, Man., is excited over discovery of a runic stone indicating that Norsemen penetrated Canada in 1362 A. D. The inscription is on a rock a mile and a half from Lake Winnipeg, but once, apparently, on its shore line. An Icelandic scholar identifies the carvings as Scandinavian runic and at once deciphers the word "Riki." Another runic stone was found at Kensington, Minn., in 1889. One stone may confirm the other and help establish definitely something long believed to be true—The Vikings were first to explore North America.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State wins highest cavalryman honors in the National Horse Show in New York. Capt. Frederick A. Aherne gives what is called one of the most brilliant performances ever seen in a tanbark ring. Riding Gallowglass in the jump-off, he completes the difficult international course in 38.4 seconds without a single fault. Lieut. E. Thompson, U. S. Army, riding Tanbark, is second in 42.2 seconds, also with a perfect score—Even in a motor age great horsemanship loses none of its power to thrill.

* * *

¶ Chicago hears Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace warn on pitting the city against the country. Returning from Iowa, where he chastened radicalism on the farm, the Secretary demands that the industrial worker shall not be prejudiced against the farmer. Farm leaders are feeling that rising prices for farm products will stir a hostile action in the cities—It is a time for only tolerance, coöperation, peace.

* * *

¶ The National Alliance of Art and Industry bestows a medal on the General Motors Corporation, manufacturer of automobiles. The silver medallion, designed by Norman Bel Geddes, shows on the obverse a gracefully stream-lined racing car, on the reverse an internal combustion engine. The acknowledgment is of the efforts of General Motors during its 25 years to combine industry with art. Many motorcars are now as pleasing as they are useful. As utility takes on beauty human life ascends—The best workman is one with pride and joy in his tools.

Another Woman to Represent Nation at Foreign Conference

Dr. Breckinridge Sails for Montevideo With Lots to Do for Women's Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — It's scarcely news any more when a woman is appointed to an important position! Witness the recent designation of Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, who is now on the high seas en route to Montevideo, a full-fledged member of the United States delegation to the Seventh International Conference of American States.

This appointment to the delegation undoubtedly was promoted by the several subjects, significant to women, on the agenda for the conference, including child welfare and the civil and legal status of women in the Americas.

The woman delegate's position on the latter subject is well defined. Dr. Breckinridge has been actively associated with the League of Women Voters and the Women's Trade Union League, which advocate gradual attainment of equality step by step and the protection of women by special labor laws. The National Woman's Party is in deep-seated disagreement with this policy and would establish equality by sweeping away all laws which make distinction in the working conditions of men and women.

Dr. Breckinridge has a lineage that will appeal to Latin Americans. One of her forbears was Henry Clay who more than 100 years ago first proposed inter-American coöperation and had a good-will delegation sent to the southern hemisphere. Her great-grandfather, John Breckinridge, was Thomas Jefferson's Attorney-General and her great-grand-uncle, James, helped found the University of Virginia. Her grandfather, under President Buchanan, became the youngest Vice-President the country has ever had.

The thesis that won Miss Breckinridge her doctor's degree at the University of Chicago was on "Legal Tender, a Study of American Monetary History." She also holds a degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the University of Chicago law school. Deeply interested in social welfare, she has lived at Hull House, the world famous settlement house maintained by Miss Jane Addams. She is professor of public welfare administration at the University of Chicago, where she has taught for 30 years.

In 1930, Dr. Breckinridge was a delegate to the Sixth Pan-American Child Congress held in Lima, Peru. Her success at that meeting was a fact in her appointment to the more important delegation.

Pan-American Delegates Entertained at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull and the United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, were entertained yesterday at lunch in Government House.

Lord Carewe, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, met the S S. American Legion in the Governor's launch and accompanied the American visitors to the House. Included in the luncheon guest list were Mr. Graham Kemper, the American Consul, and Mrs. Kemper and Mr. E. J. Waddington, the Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Waddington. The American party sailed again in the afternoon.

This 'SOS' Referred To Secretary of State

S. S. AMERICAN LEGION AT SEA, Nov. 14 (AP)—A newspaper correspondent sought to save money today on his report of the activities of the American delegation to the Pan-American conference.

He referred to Secretary of State Hull in a wireless message to his newspaper as "SOS."

But the message never got ashore. Operators on other ships, hearing the distress call letters, kept interrupting to ask the American Legion's position.

Lindbergh to 'Tour' Over South Atlantic

CALDELAS DE TUY, Spain, Nov. 14 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh said today he is thinking of making an exploration tour across the Atlantic Ocean by the southern route, similar to his recent stage-by-stage flight of the north Atlantic, and has no thought of a non-stop flight.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, who stayed aboard their seaplane last night after they were forced down by fog on a flight from Santona, Spain, to Lisbon, were taken ashore today by the launch of the Spanish Gunboat Pradera and they were entertained by village authorities.

They said the prevailing fog and coastal storm would keep them here until tomorrow at which time they hoped to continue their trip to Lisbon toward which they set out from Geneva Saturday. The forthcoming Lindbergh transatlantic flight, according to aviation officials, is the one originally mapped by the late Capt. Allen Winslow of Pan American Airways in whose interests the Lindberghs are making their present aerial survey. The Winslow route included halts at Bermuda and the Azores.

Jobless Grow Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLWYN BAY, North Wales—Some 2000 jobless men on allotments in North Wales have produced food worth £14,000 in the past year, it was stated at a recent conference convened by the Welsh department of the National Council of Social Service here.

Works for Women

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge

Federal Control Of Job Insurance Termed Needful

State Labor Official Says 48 States Are Doing 'Rip-Van-Winkle'

Transfer of industrial compensation laws, minimum wage laws and injunction regulations from state to federal jurisdiction and the installation of federal unemployment insurance were advocated today by Mr. Robert J. Watt, executive-secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Expressing optimism for the cause of unemployment insurance, which last year passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives and almost passed the Senate, Mr. Watt, stressed his preference for federal jurisdiction, if the nation is to avoid the complexities and abuses arising from action by 48 different state legislatures.

He interprets the new era as one of increasing federal control. If the nation attempts to act on important and inherently uniform social problems in 48 various ways it is doing a Rip-Van-Winkle, unaware of the momentous changes in political and social thought, he declared.

Admitting that perhaps the most Massachusetts could do this year is to memoralize the national congress in behalf of federal action on unemployment reserves, he said there was nevertheless an opportunity for effective action through the NRA codes.

He specified the textile industry, which he said, might be made to include in its code the provision that employers must set aside 2 per cent of their payrolls for unemployment contingencies. The code offers a peculiar opportunity for federal action, he said, for insurance so effected would be non-competitive since it would be uniform throughout the industry.

It would exploit also a national set-up, unhampered by state boundaries.

Mr. Watt would like to see Massachusetts act singly on unemployment reserves, if there is no prospect of federal action. But the abuses and confusion arising out of administering the industrial compensation laws, different in each of the 48 states, proves, in his opinion the futility of repeating this experience with any new form of social legislation.

The Governor's commission for the stabilization of employment is holding hearings on the subject of unemployment reserves preparatory to making its recommendations. There is marked sympathy throughout the nation for the general principle of unemployment reserves. About 10 states last year got a bill for the establishment of compulsory unemployment reserves introduced into their legislatures, with Wisconsin proving successful in enacting its law.

Senator Robert Wagner plans to introduce a bill for federally administered insurance into Congress this year. Two years have seen this form of social amelioration emerge from public derision as a dole to a widely supported social expedient.

Mayor Has Inaugural Feast in Lunch Cart

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—Mr. Jasper McLevy, after 28 years as the man who also-ran, became the first Socialist Mayor in the history of Connecticut yesterday, and attended a dinner with the other Socialist city officers—in a lunch wagon.

The 55-year-old roofer and son of a Scottish dominie who was successful last Tuesday in his tenth bid for the Mayoralty, was installed in an inauguration at which he pledged his administration to "ample and prudent planning for the immediate future."

From the pomp of the inaugural ceremony the new Mayor and the minor officers, all of whom were swept into office with him, went to the lunch cart for dinner and then back to City Hall to settle down to hard work.

Talk of Arms Race in Europe Is Discounted

Inquiry as to Excited Rumors Fails to Substantiate Them

Britain Flatly Denies

Declared Based on Replacements and Catching Up With Programs

By Godfrey Lias

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Germany's decision to leave the Disarmament Conference and the League has led to much excited rumor here and on the Continent of Europe to the effect that a new race in armament has already started among the principal European countries.

Careful inquiry, however, does not appear to substantiate these rumors. It is pointed out that while the arbitrament of arms is still resorted to, there must be armament manufacture. Weapons grow old. Shells, bullets, bombs, torpedoes are used up in experiment and practice. Out-of-date ships and airplanes have to be replaced by more modern ones.

In the case of Great Britain, economy in national expenditure and hope of further disarmament have led to postponements of the authorized programs during the past two years. Work has now been put in hand to catch up somewhat on these delayed schedules.

No Sudden Rush

But it can be said authoritatively that there has been no sudden rush to rearm in this country. Under the British budgetary system, Parliamentary authorization would be necessary before any large-scale arming could be started. No such authorization has been given. Nor could it have been given, because Parliament was not in session at the time the stories of British rearmament gained currency.

During the current session, however which opened early in November, the fighting services will be busy with their estimates for next year. These will not be made public until about to be debated in the House of Commons early next spring. It can already be assumed, however, that these estimates will be somewhat higher than last year.

Even so, it is emphasized here that Great Britain is not preparing for a "race" in armaments. It is the considered opinion of many of the highest experts in the country that British armaments are in some directions below the safety margin, particularly in the air. The British Air Force at present stands fifth in size among the air forces of the world. At the end of the war it was first. Today it is exceeded in point of numbers by France, Italy, Japan and the United States, with Soviet Russia not far behind. It is expected, therefore, that the next air

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Radio as Civilizer For Pathan Savages Planned by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—A scheme to use radio as an aid to civilizing turbulent tribes in the Pathan villages of the northwest provinces of India is being considered by the Government.

It is proposed, as an experimental measure, to install 10 receivers at 500 rupees each, in 10 selected villages of the frontier. This includes cost of microphones, installation and upkeep of the studio as well as transmitting charges.

It is intended with the help of the local Post and Telegraph Wireless Station to give the villagers a daily program including important news of the day, talks on agriculture and weather forecasts.

If the experiment proves a success it will be extended to other villages, so as to embrace, eventually, the whole of the frontier.

The frontier, it is realized, has yet to make much headway, both politically and educationally. And it is expected that in the absence of good newspapers the radio experiment will prove of immense value, not only in providing recreation, but in checking in times of emergency many falsehoods current on the frontier.

San Diego Rejoices Over Canal Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The news that the Government has approved construction of the $27,000,000 all-American canal in Imperial Valley caused widespread rejoicing here for the project will settle this city's water problem for at least 50 years.

The city of San Diego, due largely to the vision and foresight of Mr. Hiram N. Savage, hydraulic engineer, signed a contract a year ago with the Department of the Interior whereby the city may divert 100,000,000 gallons of water daily from the 80-mile all-American canal at a cost of only 25 cents an acre foot.

This supply, guaranteed to this semi-arid county in perpetuity, will be sufficient for an additional population of at least 1,000,000 people, according to Mr. Savage.

French and British Extend Hand to German Refugees

Highly Trained Specialists Being Welcomed for What They Know

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Approximately 2500 German refugees are now in Britain trying to pick up the first threads of a new existence.

A large proportion are not Jews. They have been forced to flee from Germany either because of their political beliefs, or because their ancestors or friends were of Jewish extraction.

In order to make a more combined appeal for aid, four leading non-Jewish organizations which have been helping German refugees in Britain, recently joined together to form the German Refugees Assistance Fund.

By pooling their resources, these organizations—the Academic Assistance Council, the International Student Service, the Refugee Professionals Committee, and the German Emergency Committee of the League of Friends—will cut away previous overlapping in their work. News of situations, extra charity, "au pair" positions and vacancies for specialized workers, can now come straight to the central organization.

Many young Germans, unable to obtain employment, have been enabled by the funds to continue their university education in the meanwhile. Research workers have been helped by the universities, where they confer with their British colleagues—without being given any paid employment—and are enabled to keep themselves in trim for their work.

But the main help given is that of finding occupations overseas. The Jewish colonists in Nairobi have especially asked for lawyers, doctors, and others with specialized knowledge. The South African Government has expressed its desire to find places for others. At Stamboul, Turkey, the authorities have placed over 70 German teachers. A German ex-police official is now reorganizing the police of China. And in South America and Russia other openings are announced.

Tolerant Attitude Shown in France Gratifies German Exiles

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—"German is rapidly replacing English as the predominant language in Paris," plaintively remarked a French friend recently.

This humorous exaggeration not only sheds significant light on the proportions attained by what is becoming a serious national problem in France, but illustrates admirably the generally tolerant and hospitable attitude of the average Frenchman toward the tens of thousands of German refugees who have swept over the country in the last half year. Refugees are deeply appreciative of this attitude.

The number of Germans who have fled to France as a result of the rise of National Socialism in the Reich is variously estimated here at from 25,000 to 100,000.

The French Government has not as yet taken any measures to provide direct financial aid for needy refugees, but it has made a number of very important concessions. Entrance requirements into the country, usually strict, were relaxed, and permission to work freely granted.

The care of the genuine refugees—that is, those who have no means of support and no relatives in France from whom to seek assistance—is largely in the hands of a central relief committee. This committee has ministered to the needs of approximately 10,000 German refugees, mostly Jewish, during the past half year, and is at present caring for more than 3000.

Funds come from various organizations and are swelled by private subscriptions and donations. The committee provides food, lodging, clothing and, if necessary, small sums of pocket money. Recently the Government simplified the committee's task of finding economical lodgings by offering for the purpose a number of the old bastions which formerly served as barracks along the Paris fortifications.

Wallace Appeals To Cities to Team Up With Farmers

Issues Warning of Danger of Pitting City Against Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Fresh from chastening radicalism on the farm, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, turned yesterday to the cities, begging statesmanship of them and demanding that they refrain from prejudicing the laboring man against the farmer.

Talking bluntly to Chicago, Mr. Wallace warned that eventually it would become an "ash heap" if what he regarded as the danger of pitting city against country were persisted in.

Mr. Wallace's audience was the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, bringing together here agricultural experts from 50 institutions. It is on them that the carrying out of the Administration's farm program largely rests.

When Mr. Wallace concluded his appeal to the cities to team with the farmers and avoid friction over rising farm prices, the college men broke their studious quiet for one of their few moments of applause.

Farm organization leaders have been sensitive to this hazard, anticipating that the farm strike would stir a hostile reaction in the cities.

In opening his plea for wisdom on the part of the cities in dealing with the farm, Secretary Wallace spoke of the malcontents among the farmers. Yet, he declared, effort to bias the industrial worker against the farmer, as he interpreted the instance, had in it far more peril than the radical farm strikers in Iowa.

"If the people of Chicago cannot become possessed of a more statesmanlike grip on our problem, Chicago will eventually become an ash heap," he exploded.

Details of the farm plans, he granted immediately, may be subjected to many kinds of criticism. He admitted that mistakes might be made in meeting quickly what he termed the mistakes of the last 15 years.

Processing taxes were unpopular in the cities because they raised prices. Production control was unpopular in the country because it cut down crops. The program was justified only because it brought the American farm more promptly to its proper place in the world's agriculture.

A "rational resettlement of America" was pictured by Mr. Wallace as one of the probable results of the new process of limiting crop production. The campaigns to reduce production have been remarkably successful, he said. He estimated that between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 acres would be taken out next year.

When he spoke of his combating with the utmost vigor attempts to cut off funds for scientific research in agriculture and brought out the need for continuing intricate investigation in this field, the college men gave him their second salute of applause. As he finished they honored him by spontaneously rising.

Mussolini to Oust Elective Chamber For Trade Council

Will Not, However, Act Until After Elections in March

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini said today the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, which does not please him, is to be replaced by the National Council of Corporations.

He said this transformation of the legislative body would not be accomplished immediately but that when the new chamber meets next year it will be called upon at once "to decide its fate."

Il Duce made this announcement in a speech before the convention of the National Council of Corporations and said the council, as the chief body of the powerful corporative system, must become a substitute for the chamber.

The reason that the proposed reform will not be made immediately is, he said, that there is insufficient time before the election in March which, therefore, will take place in the customary fashion.

Signor Mussolini termed the rise of the corporate state as "coincident with the decadence of socialism."

The new system, he said, was adaptable also to introduction into foreign countries but that its adoption must be conditioned on three facts:

1. The occurrence of revolutionary ideas.
2. The existence of a humanitarian form of government.
3. The existence of a period of high tension.

Europe, he stated, in referring to the present difficult economic and political situation, "could still progress if it would display even the least possible quantity of coöperation among its component nations."

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Things Present

America has a championship show for livestock of all sorts, fowls, cats, dogs, flowers, etc., but the Japanese go one better. The face of every sportsman living under Old Glory will flush with zealous emulation as he reads of the goldfish championship recently staged in Tokyo. Notes From Tokyo on the Editorial page. Near by is another Casual Day.

Housewives should not miss a word of "Householders" on the Home Building and Gardening page. It bristles with helpful ideas.

Young folks, have you selected teaching as a career? Read a university dean's advice in "Learning to Teach," on the Progress in Education page.

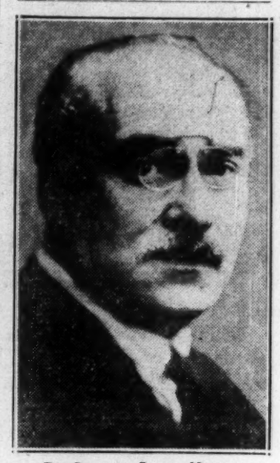
More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

A much-heralded feature, "Etiquette in Daily Living," makes the first of 25 weekly appearances tomorrow. Look for it on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Wednesday also brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, another adventure with Mr. Scroggins, and more Vocations.

Roumanian Premier



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Ion G. Duca

Liberal Leader Charged With Forming a New Cabinet.

Roumania's New Cabinet Is Blow To Carol's Plans

Liberal Party in Control Has Strongly Opposed King Since Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 14—Mr. Ion G. Duca, leader of the National Liberal party, has succeeded in forming a cabinet acceptable to King Carol. It will be a purely party government with all its members chosen by the executive committee of the party rather than imposed by the King.

Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, who for years has been real director of Roumania's foreign affairs and often called the "Pilgrim of Peace," retains the post of Foreign Minister with full approval by the Sovereign and the Liberal Party.

The Finance Minister is Mr. George Bratianu, who is a member of the famous family which virtually founded and long led the party, and brother of the late Ionel Bratianu, for years Roumania's Premier.

This coming of Liberals into power causes no rejoicing at the Royal Palace, for it was the Bratianus who in January, 1926, forced Crown Prince Carol to renounce the throne. In the spring of 1930 this party also carried on vehement agitation at Carol's return and on June 9 of that year, the day after Carol's arrival at Bucharest, the executive committee was called in, which expressed itself against the King, virtually refusing to accept his autnority. At that time Duca himself made categorical and uncompromising declarations against Carol which he later modified.

Liberals who now appear to have forced the Sovereign to accept government by citizens who three years ago haughtily declared they accepted him only on trial, represent the conservative elements of Roumania today. They are strong nationalists, own most of the capital of the country and control most industry and business. The first task of Premier Duca will be to restore order, and abolish agitation by extremists. He is not expected to hesitate to impose martial law and strictest control of the press and public meetings. He favors an understanding with Roumania's neighbors and is unequivocally opposed to a spread of Hitlerism in Roumania.

Settle Selects Akron For Ascension Start

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—So that he can inflate his balloon in the protected interior of the large airship dock at Akron, Ohio, and not have to wait any longer for the right weather conditions to do it in the open, Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle has decided to transfer his long-heralded stratosphere flight to the Ohio city.

With the removal of his equipment to Akron immediately and permission obtained to prepare the balloon in the airship hangar there, Commander Settle is convinced conditions are much more favorable toward a successful ascension than they would have been had he continued his efforts here.

The flight will be made at the earliest possible date prior to Dec. 1, the announcement said, as at that time all the equipment must be turned back to the Piccard brothers, original sponsors of the flight.

Builds Car So Small, Now Needs Shoe-horn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABINGDON, Eng. — Shoehorns will have to be fitted to "baby" cars, if manufacturers here follow the example of Mr. G. E. T. Eyston, British racing driver.

Mr. Eyston drives baby cars in races. But driving an eight horsepower car over a mile at 120 miles per hour was not fast enough for him. So he built his new car smaller, to make it faster.

Unfortunately he built it so small that he cannot get into it. It is said that it is a little tight under the arm-pits. Now the car is to be driven by Mr. Eyston's mechanic, Mr. A. Denley, who is a great deal smaller.

Public in Dark On Purpose Of Sinclair Pool

Witnesses Admit Market Churned to Keep Up Price to Outsiders

Operated in Secret

Ruloff Cutten Fails to Clear Up Reason for $300,000 Gift to Rival Oil Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — The mysterious action of Harry F. Sinclair, Albert H. Wiggin and Arthur W. Cutten—millionaire associates in a $34,000,000 oil deal—in allocating $300,000 of the profits to William FitzPatrick, president of a rival oil company took the center of the stage at the Senate Wall Street investigation today.

Mr. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Syndicate, around whose stock the gigantic 1929 "pool" was formed went on the stand this afternoon, after a morning session which left the matter shrouded in deeper mystery than ever, and after a member of the Senate committee had declared public opinion might overthrow the stock market altogether if it did not clean house.

Previous evidence has revealed that $12,000,000 in profits were made in 180 days without investment of any money by the original Sinclair millionaire group, which took options on 1,130,000 shares of Sinclair stock at 30, before it was issued and then sold it publicly for prices, ranging as high as 44, while a secondary group, known as a "trading syndicate" churned the Wall Street market and masked their operations. The Senate committee has been trying to draw the curtain from the division of these profits for days, and in particular from a 2½ per cent slice which which went to Mr. FitzPatrick. Shortly after the syndicate closed the competing oil company headed by Mr. FitzPatrick merged with the Sinclair company.

Clouds Darker Than Ever

Today's testimony, up to the appearance of Mr. Sinclair, only heightened the mystery of the affair. The witness was Mr. Ruloff Cutten, cousin of Mr. Arthur W. Cutten, manager of the big pool, who testified last week.

Last week Mr. Arthur Cutten professed complete ignorance over the split with Mr. Fitzpatrick, but said, "My cousin Ruloff might know." But today Cousin Ruloff didn't know. The only man who could answer the question was Mr. Sinclair himself, he said. Cousin Ruloff had never been given an explanation, had never asked for one and knew nothing about it, he said emphatically.

Meanwhile the gradually accumulating resentment and disgust against all the recent revelations found voice in Senator Thomas P. Gore (D.) of Oklahoma, member of the committee, who declared the public was in the mood to "abolish the New York stock market if something were not done quickly to relieve the situation.

Senator Gore's outburst came after detailed explanation of how the pool had bought and sold large shares of stock on the market the same day; of how it had used dozens of different brokerage houses to mask its operations; of how the fact that it was operating went out to the public only in vaguest rumors while the essential fact that it had agreed to pay only $30 a share was completely hidden from the public who was paying $10 or so a share more than that for the stock.

Directors Not Considered

Evidence likewise indicated that the Sinclair board of directors acted as a rubber stamp for Mr. Sinclair and that at no time in the lengthy preliminary negotiations prior to launching the huge stock operation was is thought necessary to obtain their consent to the transaction.

"Everyone took it for granted the board of directors would agree?" asked Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, on this point.

"I don't believe the subject was even mentioned," said Mr. Cullen.

Senator Gore questioned Mr. Cullen patiently for some time, and then in a quiet voice, which lost none of its effectiveness from its calm, declared:

"Because of the present abuses of the stock exchange, the public is coming to demand the destruction of the whole market. Personally, I think this would be a calamity because we need a place for the free exchange of securities. However, these pools rig the market—they run it up and they run it down—that's the kind of thing that we want to stop!"

Mr. Ruloff Cutten, a dark, striking individual, with luxuriant glossy black hair, and truculent voice, declared emphatically that the pool had engaged in no "wash" or otherwise fictitious sales and it was just following the universal Wall Street habit in establishing a trading account to "maintain the market."

Ignorant of Syndicate

"But the public didn't know about that agreement to sell 1,130,000 shares at 30, did it?" asked Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman.

"Yes, sir, by the public press: there were rumors that the amount was 1,000,000 shares."

"But the public didn't know the essential fact of the price, did it,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

W.C.T.U. to Defend Local Option Plan In Vigorous Drive

Hits Liquor Advertising and Plans to Reveal 'Repeal Costs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 14—An aggressive program to meet new conditions arising with repeal was announced by the National W. C. T. U. today, following the first meeting of its new board of officers here.

Politically, the temperance organization will "work" to retain all state prohibition laws," and will strive "for prohibition from local units to the largest political divisions obtainable." This means, of course, a defense of local, county and state option, and a struggle to obtain the greatest measure of dry territory under these plans.

To Fight Advertising

Further, the W. C. T. U. will ask for "complete prohibition of liquor advertising by newspapers, magazines, radio, motion pictures or billboards." At the same time, the W. C. T. U. intends to push its own educational campaign for temperance.

"Keep the radio waves hot for total abstinence," its statement urges. "Arrange a visual education program showing the economic losses from liquor window displays; showing the drag on the family purse from beer.

"Establish state and local committees of research or inquiry to get the truth about the effects of re-legalized liquor industry. This includes arrests for drunkenness, automobile accidents caused by drinking drivers and all other results of the manufacture and sale of liquor."

One of the chief objectives of the W. C. T. U. is to "expose the so-called Rockefeller report, as contained in the book, 'Toward Liquor Control' as an unscientific effort to gild the liquor traffic and an excuse for increased drinking under the dangerous formula of 'True Temperance.'

"The W. C. T. U. believes," the statement continues, "that the Rockefeller ideas of education, if given a chance in the schools, would produce a nation of drinkers with an inevitable army of drunkards who learned from their textbooks to drink liquor. This must be stopped at all costs."

Brewers' Slogan

The phrase "True Temperance," is declared by the W. C. T. U. to be a brewers' term, "A mere invitation to drink beer."

As a means of mobilizing its army of dry women, the W. C. T. U. is planning to hold 25 regional conferences in key cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian boundary to the Rio Grande river. "The W. C. T. U. has already strengthened its educational program," its board notes, "and it will make a determined effort to keep the well-known scientific facts about alcohol before the educational systems of the country."

Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Secretary Woodin announces that subscriptions to the Nov. 15 issue of 91-day Treasury bills amounted to $170,662,000, of which $75,295,000 was accepted. The bills are to be issued on a discount basis, the average rate on accepted tenders being 4 per cent.

Share in Nobel Honors

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

Win Awards of Swedish Academies

Left—Ivan Bunin, Russian Author, Recipient of 1933 Prize in Literature. Right—Prof. Werner Heisenberg of Leipzig, Recipient of 1932 Prize in Physics.

Boston Snapshots

"Emphasizing the Individual"—That is the slogan of The Art Market at 222 Tremont Street. Two people who are working to emphasize the individuality of visitors by making 10-minute portraits of them—at 10 cents a minute—are Hazel Kimball and Constance Todd. They will do these effective portraits in charcoal, pencil or crayon, according to the individual desires of the sitters. The process takes place in a cozy inclosure at the back of the store—with colorful batiks hanging around. Not only do the artists delight visitors with these sketches, but they gain most excellent experience in the study of types and expressions. Something is going on most of the time at the front end of the store, too. Here George G. Howland is at work much of the time, making various things out of copper, nickel and brass. The policy of The Art Market is to provide a place for the dsiplay of all kinds of arts and crafts, as it does in Provincetown in the summers. The main display this week consists of original oil paintings by Tod Lindenmuth, from which he has later made his famous block prints. Strangely enough these paintings in some cases cost less than single copies of the block prints made from them. Some moonlight scenes at Provincetown are especially attractive.

Store Window Mysteries — For some years now a window decorator's delight has always been an exhibit of mysterious nature, something that sets the passers-by wondering just how it is done. There have been unconnected taps from which a stream of water flows continuously, pouring kettles which are never exhausted, and so on. Catching sight of a gathering in front of a Federal Street hardware store we stood on tiptoe and peered over the assembled shoulders. In the window was none other than our old friend the "putt-putt boat." "What makes it go?" was the general query among bystanders, as the demonstrator put a dab of canned heat into another boat, lit it, and sent it scooting around a shallow tray. We have spent some time already in watching the little envelope of copper, which is all the mechanism there is in these boats, as it vibrates noisily under the influence of the flame—but the temptation was irresistible. We stepped in and carried away another for further observation.

House Moving for Birds—Imagine the surprise of a bird, when it returns from a fashionable winter in the South, to find that its summer home site in a linden tre in the grounds of the Bay State Nurseries has disappeared completely, roots and all. We wonder whether love for the old home will be sufficient to prompt a careful search of the countryside and possible recognition of the tree in the little garden at the end of the Publishing House. Perhaps some of the hardy sparrows, wintering here in the North, will be able to give a twittering report of the way the trees took to the air and swung over the high wall to their present position. Possibly, with tree-moving becoming so common, word will be passed around among the birds that permanent homes should not be planned in trees found in nurseries.

Another Last Roundup?—A count kept in the elevators of the new Federal Building seems to show that every day a thousand people go "up yonder" never to return—at least they do not ride down on the elevators. Either these vanishing visitors are settling permanently in the great open spaces above, or are going on up or out by means unknown—or they are walking down the long flights of stairs. The elevators in this building carry a number of people every day equal to the entire population of Dedham. The number going up is 8500 and coming down 7500.

Aid in Pursuit of Knowledge—The pursuit of knowledge has become a little difficult in the halls of Boston University since the traffic congestion has grown to be so great in some of them that passage from one class to another has become almost impossible This year 9255 students are enrolled. Last year there were only 8910. To remedy this congested condition in the halls of the College of Business Administration, where 2739 are enrolled, a new traffic police system has been started this week. The officers are members of the R. O. T. C. and of Lock, a sophomore honor society.

Boston Holiday Mail Will Give 2500 Jobs

Unemployed war veterans and men on the welfare lists in the Boston postal district, comprising 25 cities and towns, will be hired shortly to aid in the distribution of Christmas mail. It is expected that more than 2500 will be employed to aid the regular army of 8000 officials, carriers and clerks in the Post Office Department.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New York Lawyer Will Guide Inquiry Into Racketeering

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Mr. Robert Daru of New York City has been appointed special counsel to the United States Senate committee investigating racketeering, Col. F. S. Hutchinson, chief of investigation of the committee, announced today.

The appointment, which was made by Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the committee, came simultaneously witl. the announcement that the committee would hold another hearing in New York City on Nov. 23 and 24.

Mr. Daru will aid the committee in preparing a tentative legislative program for presentation to the next session of Congress, which meets in January, Colonel Hutchinson said.

Mr. Daru was formerly a member of the trial and appeals staff of the district attorney's office of New York County. He will serve as special counsel to the committee without fee or compensation, the announcement said. He has been active in the antiracketeering drive as chairman of the committee for the repression of racketeering of the Federal Bar Association and drafted the anti-racketeering clause which has been adopted in many of the NRA codes.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

Prints by modern Frenchmen are shown at the Junior League Art Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street, This is the first exhibition of a season which the art committee promises will have an improved standard.

With one or two exceptions the modern elements are quite harmless; even the most conservative of visitors may enjoy the collection. Outstanding is a pen and wash by Manet, whose sparkling manner persists even in diminutive sketches. An etched portrait by Degas is hard, wanting the supplenes. and flow of his customary lines. Two lithographs by Gauguin on sunny yellow paper have the unmistakable characteristics of his sophisticated primitive manner.

Those who enjoy the Westernized Foujita will be interested in a dry-point portrait of a girl. Foujita's drawing seems a hothouse variety, forced and self-conscious in its effects. A colored lithograph by Renoir has unmistakably his stamp of warmth and flexibility and graciousness. By his contemporary, Cézanne, there is also a colored lithograph contrasting with Renoir. Cézanne's tones are cool; his drawing orderly and calculated; his composition built up thoughtfully. Renoir is the romantic, the painter of glowing emotional states; Cézanne is the thinker.

A stencil by Pablo Picasso reveals cubism in a moment of vigorous decorativeness. This Spaniard breaks away courageously from conventional surfaces familiar to the eye and perpetrates a design from patterns suggested. This seeming confusion has an orderliness which impresses the onlooker after viewing the print for a few moments.

D. A.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The new Guild play, Maxwell Anderson's "Mary of Scotland," was produced last night at the Colonial as the third offering of the American Theater Society's Boston subscription season. The theater was filled and the piece was an immediate success. A detailed review of the performance will appear next Monday in the Theater Page.

At the Peabody Playhouse, the Stagers last night presented "Jewel Robbery," adaptation of a Hungarian comedy.

"The Past of Anne Shrieves," a new play by William Blatt, will be produced tonight at the Copley, with Countess Rosanska in the lead.

Continuing plays are the "Follies," in its final week at the Shubert, and "Blackbirds," now removed to the Majestic.

The Apprentice Theater will present Schönherr's "The Children's Tragedy" at Shady Hill School, Cambridge, tonight, and in the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association tomorrow evening.

"The First Apple," a new play with Conrad Nagle, is announced for the Shubert next Monday.

On the same evening, the Stagers will present Sidney Howard's "Ned McCobb's Daughter."

At the Plymouth, beginning Nov. 21, "All Good Americans," a new play by Laura and S. J. Perelman, will be offered.

Federal Dry Unit to Continue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, head of the division of investigation, said yesterday that Mr. John S. Hurley would continue in charge of prohibition enforcement after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. After repeal, Mr. Hoover said, no lessening of activity by the prohibition unit is expected because of the guarantee in the Twenty-first Amendment of federal protection for states in which sale of liquor is still forbidden.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Get Him A Job

Just a touch of irony, if you please. Yesterday Gardner auditorium at the State House was jammed to overflowing with persons noisily solicitous that the workingman get his liquor. Up stairs the Governor's special commission on the stabilization of employment was holding a hearing in an effort to assure the workingman a job. There was only a handful of people present and the newspapers practically passed it up.

Ely Approves Projects

Seventeen public works projects, involving $1,289,586, were approved yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. They had been previously approved by the State Emergency Public Works Commission and now require indorsement by the Federal authorities. To date the state commission has approved about $13,000,000 of the $22,000,000 allocated to Massachusetts for state use.

Among the projects contemplated in the latest petition are: construction of a practical arts building at the Fitchburg State Teachers College at a cost of $98,000; construction of an assembly building at the Norfolk State Prison Colony at a cost of $98,500 and construction of a section of Boylston Street in Brookline from the westerly end of Wright's Hill to Sumner Road, a distance of 6185 feet at a cost of $204,000.

These projects are submitted under the public works title of the NRA and involve a grant from the Federal Government equal to 30 per cent of the cost of labor and material actually at the site of construction. There has been some lack of comprehension about this point. The grant is not based on the finished total cost of a project and for that reason averages about 25 per cent of the final, total costs.

Claims Staked Out

Neither city nor State is losing much time in staking out claims in the bonanza of federal public works grants. The Boston City Council yesterday approved Mayor Curley's recommendations for $6,350,000 worth of public works projects. This amount involved $2,000,000 for additions and alterations to the City Hospital, $1,000,000 for streets, $1,000,000 for sewer replacements, $350,000 for replacement of Brookline Avenue water main, and $2,000,000 for a new high school and intermediate school.

These projects are also drafted under the public works title of the NRA. They will be submitted to the State Emergency Board, the instrumentality for passing on projects for Massachusetts cities and towns. There is $22,000,000 allocated for city and town projects in Massachusetts. Of this amount $11,000,000 has already been approved.

Tavernized Saloons

Why gild the lily? That is what many people are asking in an effort to understand the addition of the tavern to the Massachusetts liquor law for the sale of intoxicants. There are clubs, restaurants, hotels and package stores, which would seem to make liquor as plentiful as though it were poured through mosquito netting.

There is, however, a suspected reason for the addition of the tavern. In the tevern, where food need not be sold and where no distractions of music are permitted, patrons could be made to concentrate on drinking.

Possibly as a result of the slump, people are in a chastened and temperate mood as was indicated by their treatment of beer. In the interest of our national liquor industry such temperance must be broken down—so enter the "tavernized saloon," where, it is understood, cheese crackers and other thirst builders will be served.

Teacher-in-Training Licenses to Depend On New York Tests

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Examinations for teacher-in-training licenses in 19 subjects will be held here probably during the week of Dec. 11, with a possibility of appointment in some subjects on Feb. 1, 1934, according to announcement by the board of examiners of the Board of Education today. These are the first examinations scheduled since last March.

The subjects in which examinations will be held are: accounting and business practice, biology, economics, elocution, freehand drawing, French, Italian, mathematics, merchandising and salesmanship, orchestral music, stenography and typewriting. Examinations for women only will be held in sewing and dressmaking and health education. For men only there will be examinations in English, German, history, music and Spanish.

Teachers-in-training are beginning teachers who pass part of their time teaching under supervision and part observing experienced teachers at work.

Teachers-in-training who have completed 160 days of satisfactory service may be granted substitute licenses. This counts toward eligibility for a regular license as teacher in the day high schools.

The board has abolished its former practice of sending notices of examinations for the sake of economy.

Ornithologists Elect

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Dr. James H. Fleming of Toronto, Ont., was unanimously reelected president of the American Ornithological Union at its fiftieth annual meeting last night. Next year's convention of the national organization will be held in Chicago.

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Prunes	SANTA CLARA LARGE MEATY	2 Lbs. 17c
Pure Maple Syrup		½ Pt Jar 19c
Underwood's Clams		10 oz Tin 10c
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Prudence	CORNED BEEF Hash	20 oz Tin 23c

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CRISCO	EXCELLENT SHORTENING	LB TIN 18c
5c CANDIES	HERSHEY'S—NESTLE'S AND OTHER FAVORITES	3 FOR 10c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF		3 SM TINS 25c
STUFFED OLIVES	QUEEN SIZE	15 OZ GOBLET 33c
WAFERS	BROWN EDGE UNEEDA BAKERS	LB 29c
FANCY GRAHAM	UNEEDA BAKERS	1 LB PKG 19c

—FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—

MacIntosh Apples			4 LBS	17c
Baldwin Apples			6 LBS	15c
Oranges	CALIFORNIA	DOZ MED SIZE 29c	2 DOZ SM SIZE	45c
Cranberries			2 LBS	15c
Tomatoes	RED RIPE		2 LBS	19c

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Senator Logan Hooted by Crowd In New Orleans

Broussard's Attorney and Political Leader Cited for Contempt

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Amid hoots and catcalls from the spectators, Mr. Edward Rightor, counsel for Former Senator Edwin Broussard, and Mr. Francis Williams, New Orleans political leader, today were cited for contempt of the special Senate Committee investigating the election of Senator John H. Overton by the acting chairman, Senator M. M. Logan, Democrat, Kentucky.

Livid of face and trembling with emotion, Senator Logan shouted for United States Marshals to get the names of the disturbers and bring them before the bar and he would cite all of them for contempt for their "shameless conduct." No names were obtained, however, and the hearing went forward in a tense atmosphere.

The outbreak came after Mr. Rightor had read a statement on behalf of his client, Senator Broussard, saying that "they had lost confidence in the committee" and were withdrawing from the investigation as they had become convinced that the inquiry had "degenerated into an effort to purify Huey P. Long and whitewash this investigation."

Senator Long, whose political organization had supported Senator Overton, had just left the witness stand when Mr. Rightor took the floor.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Rightor said: "We have lost all confidence in this committee, including Chairman Connally (Dem. of Texas) and excluding Senator Thomas (Dem. of Utah).

"Get out from in front of this committee and stay away from here," yelled Senator Logan, who has been conducting the inquiry with Senator Thomas. "You will not be recognized further by this committee. You will have nothing to do with it. Get out and stay out."

"I am going to get out," shouted Mr. Rightor, shaking his fist at Senator Logan. "I am withdrawing. You are not putting me out."

Mr. Francis Williams rose in the audience and asked if he could ask the committee a question, but he was refused recognition. Mr. Williams persisted and cried out: "You can't hold this in contempt."

Senator Logan then began dictating a contempt citation to the official stenographer and the crowd burst forth with catcalls and hoots.

Senator Logan said it was apparent an effort was being made to drive the committee from New Orleans but they would remain and make an investigation although they "have had no help from anyone in Louisiana and not even from the committee's own investigator."

Later in the hearing Senator Logan apologized to Mr. Righton and offered to resign as acting chairman in favor of Senator Thomas.

Senator Huey P. Long earlier today told the committee how he kept his "political fences" repaired in Louisiana.

Senator Long, testifying in the investigation into the election of his friend Senator Overton, told the committee that "between $25,000 and $30,000 was spent in electing the Long congressional slate in 1932."

Senator Long indicated that the job of state-wide patronage dispensation nad not always been an easy one.

"I wish we didn't have a single job on earth," he said. "You give a job to one man and make nine mad. I got more votes out in the country when I didn't have any jobs to give."

Public in the Dark About Sinclair Pool

(Continued from Page 1)

when it paid 35 or 40 a share?" persisted Senator Fletcher.

"The public did not know of the syndicate," reiterated Senator Gore.

"When the syndicate bought 34,100 shares on Oct. 29, for example, and sold 37,800 the same day, they thought it was an honest market! They couldn't have anticipated that in three or four months the syndicate would get out and leave Tom, Dick and Harry with the stock!"

They furnished the bait!" interjected Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan.

Mr. Pecora continued to hammer the point home. "As the transaction of buying 34,100 shares goes over the ticker," he exclaimed, "there's nothing to show that it's being made at the instance of a group that has 1,130,000 shares that it wanted to sell at a profit?"

Mr. Ruloff Cutten nodded his head.

—"And to that extent these exchange transactions are not of a kind that could be called 'a free and open market,' where prices reach their own level as a result of normal laws of supply and demand?"

Mr. Ruloff Cutten agreed.

Armament Race Rumors Discounted

(Continued from Page 1)

estimates will show a definite trend toward redressing this adverse balance.

Governed by Treaties

The British Navy is governed by the treaties of Washington and London in respect of the larger craft. It remains so governed until the end of 1936. Consequently there can be no important additions to Great Britain's naval construction program until about 1935 at the earliest, as it takes about two years to finish a capital ship. But there is expected to be greater activity from this year onward in regard to building smaller vessels.

This talk of unprecedented peacetime hustle in the British armament industries recently called forth an official statement by the Chamber of Commerce at Sheffield where many kinds of weapons are prepared.

"Replacement of ships and material," the Chamber of Commerce says, "is greatly in arrears and this accounts for the slightly increased activity in many Sheffield concerns. Actually, authentic figures show that not more than 20 per cent of turn-over of the large steel firms is represented by armaments and of this percentage a large proportion includes quantities of marine propelling machinery for warships being constructed under the ordinary programs.

"As regards the remaining 80 per cent capacity," the statement continues, "this is represented by work in connection with large schemes for oil extraction from coal, the mercantile marine, alloy steels for motor-cars and stainless steel."

Denied Allegations

Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, has also denied the allegations of British rearmament. In a letter to a candidate at a parliamentary by-election, Lord Hailsham said, "I am told that great use is being made in your election fight of the allegations . . . that this country is engaged on secret rearmament, is giving large orders for armaments, and even postponing work on necessary territorial equipment, because of the urgency of the demands for rearmament for the regular army. I am happy to be able to assure you that the whole of these statements are absolutely without any shadow of foundation at all."

Lord Hailsham added that the supposed "secret rearmament" orders discovered by one British newspaper had in fact been "copied out of the monthly list of orders appearing in the Ministry of Labor Gazette: they do not form part of any rearmament scheme at all, but are simply the ordinary routine orders for the everyday equipment of the army. . . .

"There is no rearmament," Lord Hailsham concluded. "There are no secrets to disclose, and the only 'scaremongering campaign' is that which is apparently being carried on by the newspaper in question presumably for political ends."

A good deal has also been heard of alleged shipments to European countries of munitions, and material for making munitions. Poland is understood to have been importing tanks from Great Britain for some time past. While this particular fact seems well authenticated, there are less substantial reports of French and English tanks being shipped to Holland en route for Germany.

Market for Airplanes

Germany, however, is known to have been in the market for English airplanes for "police" purposes, but though the order was definitely placed this summer, the airplanes do not appear to have been delivered.

Another shipment which has aroused considerable comment here is a large German purchase of nickel from Canada, amounting, it is said, to 4200 tons. Germany's imports of this metal for the previous year only totaled 1900 tons, it is stated. In 1929, however, they were as high as 5600 tons.

Nickel, of course, is one of the usual constituents of rifle and machine-gun bullets and it has been freely alleged that the German imports are to be used for this purpose.

Against this, however, it is pointed out that Germany has decided to have more nickel subsidiary coins. Nickel was in general use in continental Europe for this purpose before the war and Italy is among the countries which have recently revived it.

The London Daily Express, however, says in this connection: "Coinage can easily be recalled. By her decision to increase nickel coinage, Germany has provided herself with a useful reserve of this indispensable metal under the guise of a peaceful development."

Farm Strike Simmers In Three Midwest States

By the Associated Press

Directors of the South Dakota Farmers Holiday Association announced plans for continuation of the embargo and designated Saturday as "Justice for Agriculture" Day. They said demonstrations will be staged in protest against what they described as "further degradation" of farming.

Representatives of eight southern Minnesota counties voted to support the so-called national nonbuying, nonselling movement and advocated peaceful picketing, if any.

Divided opinion was being shown on a vote conducted in Wisconsin on the question of whether the strike should be continued. Ballots have been mailed to the state holiday headquarters where the result will be announced later this week, Mr. Walter Singler, president of the state milk pool, said.

In South Dakota, the holidayers have asked creameries and processors to reopen for what little produce the farmers must sell and urged members to patronize those institutions which closed during the embargo.

Picketing in Iowa was unreported and other states were quiet. Resumption of picketing was indicated for Wisconsin today.

Moon, Breezes and—Eerie Shadows

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New England Scene Resembles Tepee Village

Corn Stalks Patiently Await Arrival of Farm Workers, Who Will Take Them to Their Storage, to Feed Cows During Long Winter.

Long rows of neatly stacked corn stalks line many a New England stubbled field awaiting their march to barn and feed. And usually on the eve of the triumphant march these sentinels of the field put on their final show. It is best seen when a harvest moon casts its first soft amber light over the nature-prepared stage.

As soon as the first golden beam touches these muted sentinels, they are transformed into living figures. Their tasseled tops rustle in rhythm with the evening breeze, diffusing shadows of weird and fantastic shapes. And so they dance and sway until the moon, moving westward to the horizon, takes its "spotlight" and throws it upon other fields awaiting its awakening glow.

Mail Early and Avoid the Rush

A CHRISTMAS counterpart to the shopping precept voiced by merchants from coast to coast is contained in a tabular list issued by the Post Office Department to show the mailing deadline for parcels destined for overseas places.

If your parcels are all ready to mail, don't delay, the department warns. By waiting until the deadline, the rush may be so great that friends and relatives across the seas will be pulling those jolly stickers entitled "Do Not Open Until Christmas" off of New Year's gifts.

Before dropping your bundles into the post office chute, it will be well to make sure that there is none destined for the Chinese province of Jehol or certain parts of Manchuria. Parcel post service has been suspended to Jehol and everywhere in Manchuria except to Japanese post offices in the South Manchuria Railway area and leased territory of Kwantung.

Here is the list:

Latest Dates of Dispatch From New York

Aden	Nov. 29	Gibraltar	Dec. 15	Paraguay	Dec. 2
Argentina	Dec 2	Greece	Dec. 9	Palestine	Dec. 9
Austria	Dec. 9	Grenada	Dec. 11	Panama	Dec. 16
Azores Islands	Dec. 2	Guadeloupe	Dec. 14	Persia	Dec 2
Bahamas	Dec. 16	Guatemala	Dec. 16	Peru	Dec. 9
Barbados	Dec. 11	Guiana (British)	Dec. 6	Poland	Dec. 9
Belgium	Dec. 13	Guiana (Dutch)	Dec. 6	Portugal	Dec. 9
Bermuda	Dec. 20	Guiana (French)	Dec. 6	Puerto Rico	Dec. 16
Bolivia	Dec. 2	Haiti	Dec. 15	Roumania	Dec. 9
Brazil	Dec. 9	Honduras	Dec. 16	Salvador	Dec. 10
Bulgaria	Dec. 9	Hungary	Dec. 9	Scotland	Dec. 15
Canal Zone	Dec. 16	India (British)	Nov. 29	Siam	Nov. 20
Cape Verde Islands	Nov. 15	Ireland (Northern)	Dec. 15	Siberia	Nov. 29
Ceylon	Nov. 29	Irish Free State	Dec. 15	Sierra Leone	Dec 2
Chile	Dec. 2	Italy	Dec. 15	South Africa	Nov. 25
Colombia	Dec. 14	Jamaica	Dec. 16	Spain	Dec. 9
Costa Rica	Dec. 14	Kenya and Uganda	Nov. 25	St. Kitts	Dec. 14
Cuba	Dec. 20	Latvia	Dec. 9	Sweden	Dec. 9
Cyprus	Dec. 9	Lithuania	Dec. 9	Switzerland	Dec. 13
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 9	Liberia	Nov. 22	Syria	Dec. 9
Danzig	Dec. 15	Luxemburg	Dec. 15	Trinidad	Dec. 11
Denmark	Dec. 9	Madeira	Dec. 9	Turkey	Dec. 9
Dominican Republic	Dec. 16	Malta	Dec. 15	Turks Island	Dec. 8
Ecuador	Dec. 9	Martinique	Dec. 14	Uruguay	Dec. 2
Egypt	Dec. 9	Mozambique	Nov. 17	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Dec. 9
England	Dec. 15	Netherlands	Dec. 15	Venezuela	Dec. 13
Estonia	Dec. 9	Newfoundland	Dec. 16	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Dec. 16
Finland	Dec. 9	Nicaragua (Bluefds)	Dec. 13	Yugoslavia	Dec. 9
France	Dec. 15	Nicaragua (Corinto)	Dec. 9		
Germany	Dec. 15	Norway	Dec. 9		

Latest Sailings From Pacific Coast

Australia	Nov. 22	Japan	Dec. 7	New Zealand	Nov. 22
China	Dec. 2	Manchuria	Nov. 25	Philippine Islands	Nov. 25
Hong Kong	Dec. 2	Netherlands East Indies	Nov. 18	Straits Settlements	Nov. 18
Hawaii	Dec. 13			Siam	Nov. 18

President Must Watch Words as Well as Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—A President has to be careful about his vocabulary. President Roosevelt has discovered that. In his last radio appeal, he urged "any family about to lose its home or about to lose its chattels" to "telegraph at once either to the Farm Credit Administration or the Home Owners Loan Corporation in Washington requesting their help."

"Chattels" is a general term covering many kinds of goods, and the government agencies mentioned have been flooded with hard-luck stories from people about to be deprived of all sorts of things which they bought but could not pay for. The law empowers the above named agencies lend money only on real, not personal property

McIntire Heads Advertisers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mr. Allyn B. McIntire of Boston yesterday was elected president of the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., at their annual convention here. He succeeds Mr. Stuart Peabody of New York, who became chairman of the board of directors.

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Liquor Barrier In Home Areas Asked at Hearing

Voters Tell Legislators to Block 'Tavernized' Saloon Laws

The barring of liquor sales in residential sections of cities is under consideration by the Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs which went into executive session this morning to determine the details of its report on the proposed liquor law.

Terminating its public hearings yesterday with the opponents and sponsors of the tavern in controversial deadlock, the committee is expected to have its report on the whole bill ready for the Legislature when it reconvenes next Thursday. Informal canvasses of the committeemen give strong evidence that the tavern will be approved by the committee.

Some of the committee members speculatively held up a blotter today, as they contemplated absorption of some of the wetness in residential districts. It was averred that many restaurant proprietors in residential sections might prefer to sell beer and wine in contrast to hard liquors.

There was another development, which might still further emphasize the drinking of hard liquors and subordinate the emphasis on consumption of lighter beverages—the reverse of what temperance workers have advocated.

It was also contended that restaurants selling only wines and beers would be at a tremendous advantage financially because of the much higher fees charged the sellers of hard liquors. Equalization of these advantages would obviously encourage traffic in hard liquor.

There is evidence from which it may be logically inferred the strenuous campaign conducted against the tavern will be successful in the Legislature. Constituents have brought to bear great pressure on their representatives, with the result that passage of the tavern proviso in the House is doubtful while its passage in the Senate is deemed unlikely.

Joint Hearing Blocked

The part of the bill previously reported increased the members on the Alcoholic Beverages Commission from three to five and increased the number of inspectors under the commission. These features were referred yesterday to the Senate Ways and Means Committee, which will start public hearings tomorrow. Members of the Ways and Means were invited to sit jointly with the Legal Affairs Committee to make unnecessary a second series of hearings, but this intent was checkmated by the insistance to the contrary of Senator George G. Moyse.

Although it was generally understood that legislative members would serve without recompense at the special session, Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston filed an order in the Senate providing that each member receive $200 for his services and additional traveling expenses.

Ruling on Truckers Is Held in Abeyance

Judge James A. Lowell in Federal District Court yesterday took under advisement a move to have the federal courts assume jurisdiction in the arbitration proceedings between striking truckmen and employers in western Massachusetts.

When an arbitration conference failed and the state courts issued a temporary injunction preventing truck drivers from hampering the operation of the trucks, the case was remanded to the federal court by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of American Local 404.

Attorneys for the trucking companies involved argued that no federal law could be brought into the dispute and that it is up to the state courts. Attorneys for the employees said, however, that the federal court had sufficient authority and should use it in making a decision in the situation under the NRA.

Final World Fair Figures

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Final tabulation of the paid attendance at a Century of Progress exposition yesterday showed a total of 22,320,456. In addition there were 245,403 tickets sold which were not used, bringing the total of paid admissions to 22,565,859. Attendance Sunday, the final day of the fair, was 95,497.

FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA!
SEE NEWSPAPERS ON AND AFTER NOV. 15th

Child Labor Evil Continues Despite Checks Through NRA

Children's Bureau Head at Washington Sees Urgent Need for Passage of Constitutional Amendment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While the abolition of child labor is nearer accomplishment under the NRA codes today than ever before, some of the worst instances of child exploitation remain untouched, according to a report compiled by the United States Children's Bureau.

Among the child workers not covered under any codes yet under consideration are domestic servants in private homes, farm laborers in beet fields, truck farms and tobacco plantations and those who are self-employed or who sell on a commission basis as peddlers, bootblacks and canvassers. It is hoped by authorities here that some method of extending the benefits of the act to children in these occupations may be found, inasmuch as they afford some of the greatest abuses to child welfare.

In 1930 only 10 per cent of all those under 16 who were gainfully employed worked in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Assuming therefore that a 16-year minimum age were established throughout the codes for all manufacturing industries, child labor reform would be scarcely more than begun. Nearly as many children are employed by newspapers, retail and hotel trade, telegraph companies and hotels. It is not certain yet whether codes for thes industries will contain the 16-year minimum age provision.

"The need for the Child Labor Amendment still stands," Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau declares. The fact that the President's reemployment agreement provides for a 16-year age minimum while 53 permanent codes signed up to October 15 pledged not to employ any one under that age, "by no means alters the need for state child labor legislation, or for raising existing legal standards," she declares. "The codes," it is pointed out, "are intended to meet a national emergency, and once that emergency is passed the codes and the machinery set up by the NRA may be eliminated.

"The gains made under the codes should be consolidated into child labor laws which will preserve the standards to which employees have today voluntarily agreed against future undermining by hard-pressed or unscrupulous employers."

The codes ve demonstrated two things: first, that it is easier to raise the age standard when that standard cuts across state lines and applies uniformly to all competitors within an industry, and second, that a minimum age of 17 or 18 years is not too high to avoid social waste in especially hazardous work in such industries as coal mining, retail lumber and building supplies, metal industries and the glass container manufacturing industry.

It is inevitable, the Children's Bureau points out, that the elimination of child labor will result in individual cases of hardship where children have been the only ones in the family able to secure work. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, however, has agreed to cooperate with school authorities in having all such cases promptly investigated and to assist local relief agencies in aiding families which have been dependent on children's earnings to maintain a decent standard of living.

The need for the Child Labor Amendment is further demonstrated by the meager progress achieved during 1933 in improving state child labor laws. Against a background of prolonged depression and special education of public opinion, proposals to raise child labor standards were defeated in many states. At the same time, the Federal amendment made unexpected strides forward, with nine states ratifying, seven of which reversed the unfavorable action they had previously taken.

Old Lighthouses To Become Museums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Nov. 14—The old lighthouses, abandoned by the United States Lighthouse board recently, will be turned into marine museums, according to plans of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce.

One of the lighthouses is located here and the other is at Old Field, Setauket, not far from this place. They are old-type structures, employing oil lights. The Federal Government has replaced them with modern automatic electric beacon houses.

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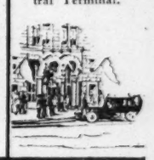
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Freight Traffic In China to Get Quicker Transit

Nanking Plans Through Connections on All National Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Through freight traffic on all connecting government railway lines in China is to be inaugurated this month, according to an announcement made here by the Ministry of Railways.

The Ministry is determined to make the government lines paying business enterprises, instead of playthings of warlords, as has often been the case in the past.

An elaborate exposition has just been held here to show that China is rich in natural resources, that its industries are now being well developed and that, primarily, its progress has been handicapped by poor transportation facilities.

"With the Ministry of Railways pledging itself to cooperate with manufacturers, it is hoped that better service will be at their disposal, thus increasing freight business for the Government, and also helping manufacturers to cut their production costs," Mr. Yu Yen, Chief of the Traffic Bureau, explained.

Another step forward in railway transportation has been inaugurated with the completion of the Pukow ferry service here. Tourists and business men, traveling between Shanghai and Peiping, will no longer have to alight at Nanking in all kinds of weather to cross the Yangtse, but will be able to cross without interruption. The new service will make loading and unloading at this point unnecessary, and will shorten the journey by several hours.

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TORONTO CANADA

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8.

Theaters

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Play by Maxwell Anderson produced by Theater Guild and presented by American Theater Society. Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and Helen Menken in cast. 8:15.

"JEWEL ROBBERY" (Peabody Playhouse). Comedy by Laszlo Fodor, produced by The Stagers. 8:15.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Majestic). Lew Leslie's Negro colorists fill the stage of the Majestic—long hidden by the movie screen. 8:15.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Follies tradition is carried on by Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld—Billie Burke. 8:15.

"THE PAST OF ANNE SHRIEVES" (Copley). Countess Elektra Rosanka in play by Boston lawyer, William M. Blatt. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Female," with Ruth Chatterton in rôle of modern big business woman who gives everything up in order to get married—to George Brent. Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians on the stage play popular and classical music—with several novel light effects. 11:25 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:48, 10:18.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Tis Spring," musical comedy in technicolor, and Mae West's "I'm No Angel." Paramount at 9:06, 11:11 a. m., 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31, 9:36. Fenway at 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8, 10:05.

UPTOWN—"The Private Life of Henry VIII." With Charles Laughton. Also interesting short films. Charles Hector's orchestra and vaudeville show. "Henry VIII" at 3, 6:30 and 9:45.

KEITH'S—"Only Yesterday." Margaret Sullavan brings something new and refreshing to screen. Reviewed yesterday. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45.

BOSTON—Fred and Paula Stone at 11:53 a. m., 3:01, 609, 9:04. Richard Dix in screen feature, "Ace of Aces," at 10:08 a. m., 1:16, 4:24, 7:24, 10:19.

STATE—Ed Wynn in "The Chief." Theremin solos by Mischa Tulin. 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:55, 10:08.

TREMONT—"Mr. Broadway." A general screen meeting of numerous stars and celebrities. 11:18 a. m., 1:58, 4:38, 7:10, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Varied program includes "Pagodas of Peiping," "Mickey Mouse's Gala Première," "The Kick-Off," and a Charlie Chaplin comedy. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Vera DeVilliers, British contralto, 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL — Open House Concert at 44 Church Street, 8:15.

Other Events

STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES—New classes start: "Aspects of Fiction," Room 5, Harvard Hall, Harvard University, 7:30; "Newspaper Writing for Women," Room 12, Prince School, Newbury and Exeter Streets, 6; "Law for Women," Room 2, Prince School, Newbury and Exeter Streets, 6; "Fundamentals of Advertising," Room 15, State House, 6; "Life Insurance Fundamentals," Room 15, State House, 7:45; "Astronomy," Harvard Astronomical Laboratory, Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 7:30; "Voice Training for Singing," Assembly Hall, Prince School, Newbury and Exeter Streets, 7:30; "The Use of the Singing Voice," 6 Newbury Street, 7:45.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings, 8:30.

TOMORROW

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon at 12:15 followed by excerpts from "Faust"—in costume.

STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES—"Investments for Women," Lecture Hall, Public Library, 10 a. m.; "Modern Music," Lecture Hall, Public Library, 4:45; "Piano Playing, I," Lecture Hall, Public Library, 6.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance: "Italian Paintings," Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m. "French Paintings," Miss Adlow, 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Picturesque New Hampshire," by E. D. Putnam—following supper at 6.

Duke Rests Lottery Case With London Magistrate

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Duke of Atholl, on trial for an alleged violation of the lotteries act, rested his case with a Bow Street police magistrate today on a plea of not guilty. His attorney, Mr. Norman Birkett, said the defense will call no evidence.

Sir Rollo Graham Campbell, chief metropolitan magistrate, presiding over the hearing, said that in view of the importance of the case he would take time to consider his judgment, put it into writing, and give his decision on a date to be fixed by the opposing counsel and himself.

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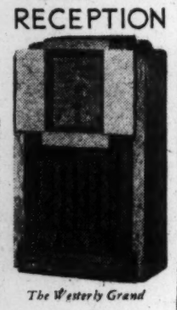

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American Indian Can Teach Whites, Lecturer Asserts

'Chief Black Hawk' Tells of Honor and Integrity of Red Men

Civilized palefaces have much to learn from the American Indian in his strict obedience to law, his honor and his integrity according to Mr. W. L. Doerty, Indian lore lecturer, speaking yesterday at the Fellowcrafters, Inc., 18 Beacon Street, where he is demonstrating the making of Indian articles and archery equipment.

Mr. Doerty, whose parents lived among the Sioux Indians for many years, is devoting his whole time to explaining the American Indian to present American civilization and refuting false ideas developed about the red man.

Never did the Indian start a day or embark upon a special mission without first communicating with the Great Spirit for guidance and protection. He firmly believed that in this ceremony he received the necessary power to carry out his work. In addition when an Indian was out on a mission alone, each morning he would go to a high plateau, perform a ceremony and sing a song of thanks to the Great Spirit.

Palefaces Give Liquor to Indian

Much of the Indian's worst side was developed through his association with the white man, Mr. Doerty averred. It is well known that the paleface introduced fire water to the Indian. Never before, he declared, had alcoholic beverages entered the life of the Indian.

Several years ago Mr. Doerty was named Chief Black Hawk by the Sioux Indians. To go with this Indian title Mr. Doerty made himself a complete Indian dress outfit, including an eagle war bonnet, buckskin jacket, beads, etc. His beautiful moccasins, however, are a present from a Sioux Indian.

The war bonnet, Mr. Doerty explained, really were records of the chief's achievements. Each eagle feather stood for some deed in war or civic life. Among the western Indians the brave who was awarded eagle feathers was required to catch an eagle barehanded in order to obtain the feathers. However, the Indian wore the war bonnet and other colorful garb only on special occasions.

Boys Study Indian Lore

Mr. Doerty believes a revival of Indian lore is sweeping the country. Summer boys' camps are rapidly taking up the study. Several have built Indian villages, making various Indian articles and learning sign language and Indian dances.

Chief Black Hawk is taking a large part in this revival. His program of Indian lore, sign language, and customs he carried to various schools, camps and adult meetings. This program first was developed for boys' work in the Young Men's Christian Association, but Mr. Doerty has found a much wider field.

At present he is planning to conduct Indian lore and archery classes at the Fellowcrafters. The exhibition in the window of the shop is to let the public know of these courses. The demonstration will continue from Wednesday through Saturday.

In the archery course, the student learns to make the bows and arrows, as well as how to use them. The Fellowcrafters are endeavoring to obtain an indoor archery range, so that practice may be carried on during the winter. Arrangements already have been made for an outdoor range in the summer months.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, turning to snow late this afternoon or early this evening, continuing into tonight, becoming colder with temperatures considerably below freezing; Wednesday fair and much colder, with temperatures near 20 or somewhat below; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and much colder; cold wave in north portion tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and much colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds over north portion and strong northwest over south portion, probably reaching gale force at times, and overcast weather with rain or snow tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:21 p. m., Wednesday 8:41 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:55 p. m.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

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	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Farm reports.....	Paul Whiteman	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
6:15	Monitor Views News.	and his orchestra	popular	Phil Regan, songs.
6:30	Singing Lady.....	"Dr. Doolittle"...	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
6:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes..	Dance music.....	Hall Orchestra....
6:00	Vienna Choir Boys...	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	Happy Landings.....	records; talks....	Dance music.....	Bobby Benson.....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; pianist.....	Brunswick Orch..	Betty Barthell....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Cheerio's Mosaic..	Merry-Go-Round ..	Little Italy.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Popular program.	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:30	rent Needs," talk...	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill...	Fischer's Orch.....
7:15	"Borrowing for Cur-	Lum and Abner..	James Roosevelt..	Dance program....
7:45	Dog Stories.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch...
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"...	Bette Brooks, songs
8:15	mystery drama.....	Crumit; orchestra	singin' Sam.....	Master of Mystery
8:30	Talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch...
8:45	"Trade and Mark"...	his orchestra.....	Paige's Orchestra;	Mandolin Band...
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	guest soloists....	Organ recital.....
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	his orchestra....	Helen Morgan; or.	Meyer Davis' Le
9:30	Waltzes of the World,	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Nino Martini; Co-	Paradis Band.....
9:45	Frank Black's Orch.	Voorhees's Orch..	lumbia Orchestra	Reports; news.....
10:00	Billy Losses and his	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	"In Necessity's
10:15	orchestra	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch....	Mortar," sketch..
10:30	Conrad's Orchestra..	Madame Sylvia...	Camera Man talk.	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Robert Simmons..	Reports; news....	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news..	Ranny Weeks and	phony Orchestra.
11:15	Memories—Old Tim-	Meroff Orchestra	his orchestra.....	Gertrude Niesen..
11:30	ers of the Stage,	Meyer Davis and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	with Eddie Dowling	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, Francis J. Cronin at the console.
9:00 WNAC, Reis and Dunn, songs and comedy.
9:30 WEEI, Meyer Davis and his orchestra.
11:00 WBZ, "Footlight Reminiscences," with Harvey Hayes, and excerpts from famous plays.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, "The Tune Detective," Sigmund Spaeth.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Mexican Marimba Typica Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "The Last Call," dramatic sketch.
2:30 WBZ, Italy's Tribute to Radio City: symphony orchestra; soloists and chorus, from Rome.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: educational program.
2:30 WAAB, "The Last of the Mohicans," recorded dramatization.
3:15 WAAB, Viola recital by Spinoza Paeff.
3:30 WEEI, "Folk Music from Many Lands": concert orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, La Forge-Berumen Musicale: soloists; pianist.
3:30 WAAB, "Good Speech Objectives," Marion Midgely, Teachers College.
4:00 WNAC, "Mrs. Consumer's Part in the New England Consumers' Council."
4:15 WNAC, "Present Day Trends in the New England Public Schools."
4:30 WBZ, British Broadcasting Company's Tribute to Radio City; symphony orchestra, Felix Weingartner, conductor; military band; male chorus; dance music; Big Ben; Bow Bells.
4:30 WEEI, "Music Magic": soloists, chorus and concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: John Herrick, baritone; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Stage Show of the Air, from Steinert Hall: Paula Stone; Paul Small; Marie Murray; Jack Beauvais; Jacobson's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Alexander Gray; Goodman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:15 WNAC, Morton Downey; tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; symphony orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Ray Perkins and Shirley Howard; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Moran and Mack, from John Hancock Hall, Boston.
10:15 WBZ, WEEI, "Land Where the Good Songs Go": Frank Black's Orchestra; soloists.
11:15 WAAB, Modern Male Chorus, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, WEEI, "The Broadway Theater Presents": stage stars and principals from current shows.

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'Tom-Tom Beating' Won't Fool People, Johnson Believes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, today turned toward Washington and the problems awaiting settlement there, declaring the Recovery Act is "the people's law" and is most concerned with "the little fellow," in the final address of his tour of the Mississippi Basin.

Speaking before more than 10,000 persons and interrupted several times by applause, General Johnson in his speech last night denied that NRA "has censored the radio" and said the public is not being misled "by the tom-tom beating of powerful people whose own purposes are crossed."

General Johnson said American Federation of Labor figures show that 4,000,000 men have returned to work since the Recovery Administration began operations.

Referring to businesses and codes, General Johnson said: "We would like to see them all in trade associations that can look out for the welfare of all of them, with the Government standing by only to see to it that the game is on the level and that nobody cheats."

The Recovery Administrator asserted that "while collar" workers had been taken care of in all codes, and said recent "sporadic strikes" were "due to delay of industries in getting under codes."

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IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Colombian Railroad Men Quit

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 14 (AP)—Three thousand workers on the Pacific Railroad, the west coast connection of the sea and the interior of Colombia, walked out on strike yesterday. They demanded higher wages and shorter hours.

SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND

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HUMBER

KIRBYS SOUTHPORT

RATIONAL TAILORING

"That's A FINE OVERCOAT Dad!"

DAD: It is—but why this sudden admiration?

JACK: Well, frankly, I've never thought much of your coats as a rule. Quite good, I suppose, but unenterprising — no *character* about them.

DAD: And you think this one an improvement?

JACK: Honestly, Dad, it's the best coat you've ever had. Fits you well, looks well and it's got some personality about it. You've been to a new tailor!

DAD: New to me—The Fifty Shilling Tailors.

JACK: What! I know chaps who swear by them, but I never dreamt they turned out this class of stuff. I always thought they only went out after price—not quality!

DAD: That's where you're wrong. A firm such as they are, built on regular custom, has got to keep its quality up. I saw a coat I liked in the window—so I just walked in and chanced my arm. I had dozens to pick from—all in various styles—*what* a selection they've got! And the patterns would make even *you* sit up and take a little interest!

JACK: Yes, it's got real style! And look at that lovely warm lining. You've forestalled me all right this Winter, Dad.

DAD: Well, I'm not stopping you from going and getting one just as good.

JACK: Well, I know at least half-a-dozen fellows who've started going to The Fifty Shilling Tailors recently, and if they can turn me out as smartly as they've turned you out, I shall become their customer for life on the spot!

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71 North End
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New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM, E. 6:
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FULHAM, S. W.:
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HAMMERSMITH:
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ILFORD (ESSEX):
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KILBURN, N. W. 6:
123-4-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON ON THAMES:
69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM, S. E. 13:
194 High St.
PECKHAM, S. E. 15:
54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND (SURREY):
Dome Bldgs., The Square
ROMFORD: 5 High St.
STRATFORD, E.:
20 Broadway
STREATHAM, S. W. 16:
97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING, S. W. 17:
16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM, N. 17:
488 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW, E.:
39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON:
58 The Broadway
WOODGREEN, N.:
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WOOLWICH:
33-34 Hare St.

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147 New St.

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DERBY:
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3a St. Peter's St.
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KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
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WALSALL: 34-6 Park St.
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PLYMOUTH:
2-3 Union St.
21 Old Town St.
86 Old Town St.
PORTSMOUTH:
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SOUTHAMPTON:
26 East St.
95 East St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
77 Regent St.

SCOTLAND
ABERDEEN:
3-5 St. Nicholas St.
64 St. Nicholas St.
AYR: 224 High St.
COATBRIDGE:
98 Main St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
65 Murraygate
DUNFERMLINE:
48 High St.
EDINBURGH:
21 Princes St.
39-41 South Bridge
GLASGOW:
21-7 Argyle St.
130 Sauchiehall St.
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32 Hamilton St.
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Progress in Education

The Boys' and Girls' House

Modern, Progressive Library Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ATTRACTIVE old house in Quincy, Mass., set in spacious lawns and surrounded by great trees, has opened its hospitable doors and gathered the children into its sunny, homelike rooms. The children's department of the Thomas Crane Library of Quincy now has a building of its own, and the books for readers from the first grade to the ninth are to be found in the new children's library known as the Boys' and Girls' House.

"We find that we can get much better acquainted with the children here," said Miss S. B. Kingman, the head librarian, whose vision and effort have created this ideal library. "They feel more at home in a library designed and planned especially for their needs. Because they are happy here, and proud of the Boys' and Girls' House, our problems of discipline are much lessened. The children seldom need to be repressed or reprimanded, for they may use the rooms of their library freely without disturbing anyone, and constant supervision and restriction are unnecessary. The atmosphere of a library such as this inspires not only a love of reading, but a wise use of privileges."

Decorating the Rooms

The first floor is especially for the older boys and girls, while the children from the first four grades of school use all the rooms upstairs. The long sunny main room, which was formerly the living room, presents an attractive picture with a curtained bay window as background for the semi-circular delivery desk, a green plant by a front window and a quaint low table of books in front of a fireplace which will be lighted in winter holiday time. Rows of books range the sides of the room and other bookcases in the center hold bulletin boards set into their end panels. On the mantel over the fireplace is a ship model and other interesting things. The walls, which are papered artistically in an unobtrusive but rich background, are hung with delightful pictures of fairy lore and original drawings which the proud boys and girls have brought from school.

Back of the main room is the sunparlor reading room with round tables and comfortable chairs, a rack of magazines, a picture file, and books on aviation, poetry and drama. A door from this room opens into a flagstone courtyard adjoining a large lawn where the children gather in the summer for story-telling hours and for the meetings of various clubs connected with their library. Around a big tree is a wooden seat where little folks may rest and read.

The former dining room of the house now contains books on history, travel and biography, and there is a large table surrounded with chairs. The kitchen and other rooms have become the office and workrooms for the librarians. The walls of the front hall are ornamented with attractive bulletin boards, holding news and notices regarding books and authors.

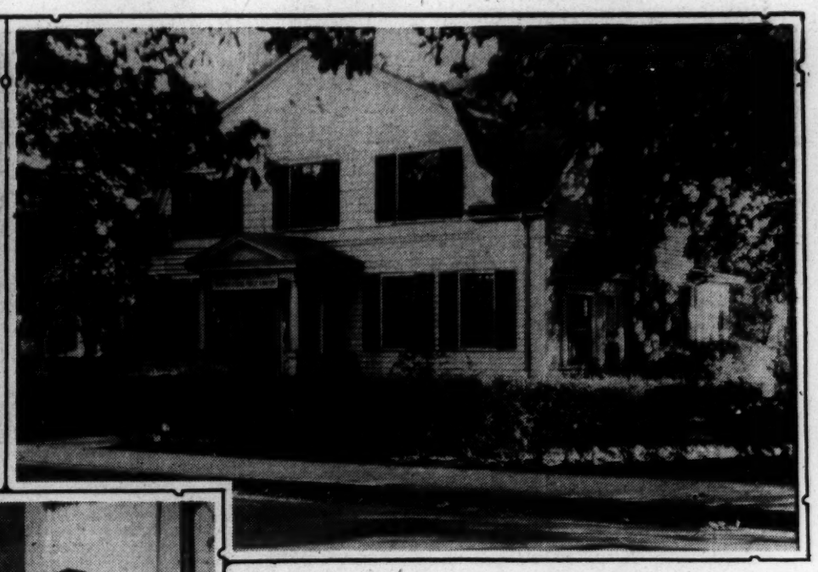
A Homelike Effect

The same cheerful homelike effect is maintained on the second floor of the Boys' and Girls' House. The largest room contains the delivery desk and many bookshelves. There are colored cut-outs of birds and flowers appropriate to the season decorating the window panes, and the windows, as in all the rooms, are hung with soft, thin curtains. Another room holds books particularly useful for teachers, mothers, and other workers with young children. A front room is arranged for the weekly story-telling event, and here also it is planned to place a permanent collection of dolls.

Even the basement of this unique library belongs to the children, for a stage has been built and the room arranged as a juvenile theater. Several dramatic clubs have been formed, according to ages, and the children recently have produced plays and puppet shows before an audience.

A Unique Library

It is only a little more than a year ago since the Boys' and Girls' House was opened, but it has already aroused enthusiastic interest among its many visitors. Librarians, and others who work with or for children, appreciate its cheerful, homelike atmosphere, the efficient planning of space, the convenient disposal of books, and its inspirational influence on the children. Parents are pleased because their boys and girls find here almost perfect conditions of light, air, and freedom, for study and reading in pleasant, wholesome surroundings. The children are delighted with a library of their own, and their pride and responsibility of ownership is shown by their quiet, thoughtful behavior and coöperative spirit. In fact, the Boys' and Girls' House demonstrates what may be accomplished in modern, progressive library work for children.



All Photos
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Boys' and Girls' House, Children's Department of the Thomas Crane Library of Quincy, Mass. Upper Left—A Quiet Reading Corner Where Young People Can Find Books on History, Travel and Biography. Lower—Here, a Fellow Is Sure of Getting Just the Right Book.

Supervision of Teachers

Part of Public School Programs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY THE appointment of a superintendent of its school system almost one hundred years ago (1837), the city of Buffalo, N. Y., unconsciously instituted a movement for the improvement of teachers in service. From such a beginning the supervision of teachers under the school superintendent has become an accepted part of all public school programs. It is interesting to learn that Buffalo maintains its high rank among those cities which have been most progressive in providing for the in-service growth of their teachers.

Summer Vacation Study

Long before summer schools for teachers were as popular or as numerous as they are today, the ideal of using the long summer vacation for study was upheld by the Chautauqua movement. The University Extension project, however, had its beginnings in England, in 1867, when John Stuart of Trinity College was invited to lecture in the north of England on "The Art of Teaching."

These trends have developed to the point where today school superintendents study, among other things, (1) the types of improvement appropriate to different stages in a teacher's development, and (2) the possibilities of the acquisition of the technique of teaching in a given school system.

Professional Growth Continued

For the most part all that was claimed for the graduate of a normal school was that she was ready to begin teaching, and the duty which the school owed its graduates was done when the diploma was awarded. Within the past few years, the normal school and teacher training institutions have carried their obligation further and have maintained close contact with their graduates who hold teaching positions during the year immediately following graduation. One of the leaders among those schools accepting the greater responsibility for the ensuing success of their graduates is the Kansas City Teachers College, which supervises for a year all of its students employed in the Kansas City public schools.

Whether the teacher is trained or untrained, the school system owes her the opportunity of professional growth while in service. Working along these lines, the village school at Old Lyme, Connecticut, has adopted a plan whereby it collaborates with the Department of Education in the Graduate School at Yale University. The constructive criticism of a skilled supervisor achieves the steady growth of its teaching staff throughout the year, and, needless to say, the pupils benefit equally from the resulting good teaching.

Mature teachers who have acquired technique through experience must not stagnate or suffer arrested growth. To these teachers, the in-service growth provided by a superintendent is the ladder by which they may climb out of the mist of bewildering problems facing them. The rapidly changing courses of study, teaching methods and the restated objectives of education are very helpfully considered in a book evolved by a Harvard professor on the basis of his many years' teaching experience. "Education as Guidance," by John M. Brewer (Macmillan & Co., 1932), may be read with eaes and profit by parent or teacher, while the latter will find Chapter Four on "Curriculum Making and Methods in Guidance" particularly useful.

Helping the High School Teacher

It is recognized that high school teachers are not so well equipped for teaching as are the elementary school teachers. It is important, therefore, that high schools should have an introductory plan for new teachers. These should be separated from experienced teachers for competition. They should be encouraged by being given teaching assignments which promise the greatest success. Every school should provide an opportunity as part of the service load for new teachers to observe the best teachers on the staff under natural conditions.

Faculty meetings should be a part of the larger plan for professional growth. These meetings should be of value to all present and should be programmed for at least a term in advance. It is to be hoped that superintendents and principals will make greate use of this humble but very effective tool for the improvement of teachers in service.

Additonal college work as a form of in-service training is beneficial to the teacher in providing her with a richer cultural background, thereby indirectly helping her to meet her problems. Lastly, professional reading should be an important item in the consciousness of every alert teacher desiring to grow while in service.

MARY M. STARR.

Wishes to Guide Young People

Bill Is Told It Is 'Not Just Another Job'

Dear Dean:

I have completed two years' work in the College of Arts and Sciences of our state university. I have not fully made up my mind what I want to do in life, but I am greatly interested in teaching.

Can you tell me where I can find reliable and up-to-date information about opportunities and requirements in the teaching of English, French, mathematics and other studies in high schools? I should like also to know what training and experience are best for one who hopes to become a superintendent of schools.

I have had employment for two years in the university cafeteria, and get my board free. I had work on one of our playgrounds this summer. I think I can keep these jobs each year until I complete my education.

Do you think it would be to my advantage to remain in college for graduate study after I receive my A. B. degree? I have some savings I do not expect to use until my last year in the university.

Any help or suggestions that will help me to realize my ambition will be appreciated.

Sincerely,
Bill.

Dear Bill:

If you intend to become a high school teacher and can finance yourself it would be wise for you to obtain an A. M. degree. You might remain in the College of Arts and Sciences of your state university for two more years, majoring in the subjects you have selected for your teaching field. You could then take a year of graduate study in education at your own university or at some outstanding school like Harvard Graduate School of Education, Teachers College of Columbia University, The University of Chicago, New York University, Stanford University, etc.

I suggest that you send for the following pamphlets published and distributed gratis by the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts:

The Teaching of English as a Professional Career—Charles S. Thomas.

The Teaching of French as a Professional Career—Louis J. A. Mercier.

The Teaching of Mathematics as a Professional Career—Ralph Beatley.

Secondary School Administration as a Professional Career—F. T. Spaulding.

The Superintendency of a Public School System—L. L. Dudley.

Vocational and Educational Guidance as a Professional Career—John Brewer.

Education, A Profession for College Graduates—Published by Graduate School of Education.

Some colleges of education admit students who have completed the work of the lower division of the College of Arts and Sciences (Freshman and Sophomore years). If this is true at your state university you might prefer to transfer at once to the college of education. If you do not, it is important that you elect education courses sufficient to meet the requirement for a high school teaching certificate. This varies from eight to 20 hours in different states. Why not talk over your plans, Bill, with both the dean of your college of arts and sciences and the dean of your college of education? Often their points of view are different on the question of what is best for those who are preparing to teach in high schools.

I hope you are not thinking of teaching as just another occupation by which men make a living. In "The Ideal Teacher" by George Herbert Palmer, I find this significant comment: "Professional men are not so silly as to despise money; but after all, it is interest in their work, and not thought of salary, which predominately holds them. Accordingly in this paper I address those only who are drawn to teaching by the love of it, who regard it as the most vital of the fine arts, who intend to give their lives to mastering its subtleties, and who are ready to meet some hardships and to put up with moderate fare if they may win its rich opportunities."

There are now many opportunities, Bill, besides teaching, for those interested in education. Interesting articles on the work of the psychological examiner, the director of educational research, and the vocational counselor will be found in "Vocational Information," published by Stanford University, California.

If you have any interest in becoming a college teacher you might consult "Teaching in College and University," by Carter V. Good, Warwick & York, Inc., Baltimore; "The Liberal College," by Alexander Meiklejohn, Marshall Jones Co., Boston, Mass., and "College," by John Palmer Gavit, Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.

There is a point of view that I would like to leave with you in closing, Bill. It is contained in an address delivered by Woodrow Wilson while President of Princeton. It was printed in the Princeton Alumni Weekly, June 2, 1906, and reads as follows: "It would be a very petty life to live if we were merely schoolmasters; it would not interest me for 24 hours to be a taskmaster in respect to the studies of a lot of youngsters. Unless I can lead them to see the beauty of the things that have seemed beautiful to me, I have mistaken my profession. It is not the whip that makes men, but the lure of things that are worthy to be loved."

Sincerely yours,
Harry E. Stone,
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

Building for Big Things

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE day is so full of bustle and duties that it sometimes seems impossible to escape from their claims even for a few minutes. Long ago I learned that I must choose between the things which are important and those which only seem important. Whatever happens, I make sure every day that there shall be a quiet hour with my children."

The above remark comes from a busy mother of my acquaintance, whose duties include the bringing up of two little children besides her housework. This mother displayed a clear vision of proportions and relative worth.

How often our relationship with our children is spent in the mere mechanics of existence! The little ones must be told to comb their hair, brush their teeth, and put away their things; they are sometimes selfish, often they quarrel with their friends; they forget errands, and are late keeping appointments on occasion, they are saucy; yet so much time and energy are consumed in corrective efforts that often no time is left for a more beautiful relationship.

To be sure, the children must be trained. But let us not be too greatly troubled over these faults of childhood, for most of them are only passing phases, and in a short time will have disappeared or will be outgrown.

While attending to details, let us not forget the greater issues, the things so silently and so deeply bidden that we may not even be aware of their existence till they have slipped through our fingers beyond recall.

"When my son was seven years old, I began taking him on walks," a father said. "At first these were necessarily short, but as he grew older, we extended them. Although living close to a large city, we found many spots where the silence and beauty of nature could be enjoyed almost without intrusion. When he was 10, I found him quite able to accompany me on camping trips of a week or more.

"No one else was ever permitted to go with us on these trips. They were ours alone. Nights as we lay side by side under the stars, mornings as we watched the rising sun strike the tree tops to gold over our heads, noons as we ate our lunches beside the music of a rippling brook, something was born between us—something indescribably precious and beautiful to both.

"In the peace and quiet of the woods, thoughts took form and grew; the multitudinous crowding impulses of daily life adjusted themselves into a pattern of harmonious unity. My son is now grown to manhood, but in the sympathetic understanding which exists between us, in his deep love of nature and his rich and thoughtful character, I believe I see some of the results of our quiet hours together."

The rapid pace of modern life is one which produces much outward motion—often at the cost of inner starvation.

"No child can develop wholesomely in an atmosphere of hubbub and confusion. As much as children require food and clothing, they need quiet, time to do nothing, to dream, to find themselves," a mother said. "From the time my boy and girl were old enough to talk and reason with, I have trained them. At first the quiet hour was only a few minutes long. As they grew older, I lengthened it. No playmates, no one other than myself, were allowed to be with them. It was just what its name implies, a period for stillness and thoughtfulness, a time with nothing to do but lie and dream; to sit at the window watching the rain fall; to brood over the sunset clouds or the flaming logs in the fireplace. If I am with them, we may talk about some topic that interests us, or we may keep silent. However, the children generally want to talk, and we usually succeed in getting into a discussion of interest and of profit to us both."

When a mother sits at her son's side in his quiet room, talking of intimate things, of how little consequence is it whether he tracked mud over the floor or whether the dishes are washed or the living room tidied up or the new curtains hung!

Friendship and trust and comradeship and loyalty and understanding and respect are the links, invisible as electricity, stouter than toughest steel to hold our sons and daughters to us, which are born and grow in the hours when we walk or read or chat or keep silent with our young children.

Many external things by their importunities delude us into granting them an importance which they do not deserve. Let us beware lest in the world's bustle we spend ourselves for that which is naught, while in blindness and haste we pass golden treasures by.

Needed in Iraq

More Positions Than Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH in the United States there are more teachers than teaching positions to be filled, in the far-away country of Iraq, in the Near East, the problem is just reversed. There are nearly 80 new schools being opened with not enough teachers for them.

Along the River Tigris in Baghdad the Girls' Central Normal Training School has been preparing teachers for the last six or seven years to go out into this new country and teach the Moslem girls in the villages of Iraq. This is a new country formerly under Turkish rule, then a mandate of Great Britain and now an independent country. Arabic is the native language.

"The great difficulty," said Miss Alice Kandaleft, director of the Normal School, "is that the graduates, being Moslems and still living under the tradition of wearing the veil, are not allowed to go out on the streets unless accompanied by brother, father, or sister, or other responsible person.

Graduates at the Normal School

"We have 30 graduates at the Normal School this year who are prepared to teach, but they cannot leave Baghdad and go to the villages unless we can arrange for someone to go along. Sometimes a father's business can be moved from Baghdad to a village. Then the daughter can take a teaching position."

Girls are making progress in education in Iraq, Miss Kandaleft said. Of the 80 new schools to be opened 20 are for girls. They are very ambitious, but they are moving cautiously in their emancipation program lest they antagonize the men.

Miss Kandaleft is a Syrian by birth, a native of Damascus, and was called by the Iraq Government to take charge of the Normal School when it was only a year old. She has both a Bachelor's and Master's degree from Columbia University, New York. She was in the United States recently to take part in the International Congress of Women which met in Chicago.

Standards in Education

Speaking of the standards in education in Iraq, Miss Kandaleft remarked, in an interview, that they are constantly being raised. Formerly girls who had finished only the sixth grade could enter the Normal School to train as a teacher. Now they must finish junior high school before starting this training. Many of them went to the American School for Girls in Beirut after finishing junior high school, but now two more years have been added to the secondary school from which it is expected the girls can go abroad to do college work.

Girls in the Iraq schools study the same things the American or European girls study—algebra, physics, geometry, domestic science—and in addition, the Arabic language, literature, and history.

Club for the Teachers

A club was formed recently in Baghdad to help the teachers grow socially and educationally. They have afternoon parties, read in their library and play tennis. Several of the girls who have married have gone with their husbands who are in the diplomatic service to Persia and Turkey. Here they adjust themselves so beautifully in their social affairs, Miss Kandaleft said, that one would hardly believe they had been brought up under the tradition of veiling.

One might naturally expect that with the shortage of teachers, Iraq would be a good place for American teachers to go. However, this is not so. It would be quite useless to go there, for the teaching is done in the Arabic language.

Helping the Child Who Lags

Seeking to Improve His Daily Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE problem of the child who lags behind is a problem which touches every parent and every teacher. Experience has taught us that the matter of the lagging child cannot be settled in a day. It cannot be settled by putting the child into a slow-moving group and keeping him there. Neither can it be settled by branding him as a different, slower or more difficult child than the others of the group.

It would be safe to maintain that 90 per cent of all children who lag behind—those children who are not developed to the full 100 per cent of their possibilities—do so because they have never been thoroughly understood and therefore have never been properly directed.

Reason for Lagging

Many traits in a child such as lack of confidence, bashfulness, listlessness, inability to express himself, have come to be accepted as human weaknesses, natural and unavoidable, whereas there may never have been sufficient interest in the child to understand him. For this reason, children never seem to be quite what they might have been, or never seem to be contributing all to life that they should be contributing.

The very child who may appear listless or bashful may never have received the right sort of constructive development. Someone either consciously or unconsciously may have been at fault.

In order that a child might always be protected, he may have been housed without due companionship and without proper play materials. Instead of his mother reading stories to him, explaining pictures to him, showing him how to play, construct and build, developing within him a language sense, he may have been allowed to always remain the baby saying "moo" for milk, or "told" for cold. As this type of child grows older the parents often realize the great lack of development and become greatly concerned. Their concern may only add to the confusion in the child's mind.

The cure for late development of this sort should be for the parent to retrace his steps, to undertake a rigorous program of child development, working to establish new habits that will replace the old ones.

This child at the start had normal and physical energy, normal and mental faculties, keen sensibilities—so with plenty of courage and patience on the part of the parents the child may rightly come into his own.

Allow Child to Think for Himself

Another child may be lagging behind because of sheer blind devotion on the part of some governess, nurse or mother. It would seem that everything possible had been done for the child, but the most important thing of all may have been omitted—that of stimulating the child to real effort, to think, see and work out things for himself. It is sad to see a child unable to exercise his own mental faculties because of some nurse or governess who sits constantly at his side. Every normal child wishes to think, to do independent work, to observe, to express himself. Let us give him the opportunity.

Another child may be lagging behind because of passivity and seeming inertia. This child answers, "I don't know," rather than to exert himself to think out the answer. To counteract this, and to develop him to the fullest extent, a certain program of definite, practical tasks which must be done regularly may be worked out both at home and at school. These tasks will tend to give him responsibility, to train his powers of observation and memory, and will make him alert to what is going on about him. A few months of contact with the realities of life and accepting responsibilities may change the child from a seemingly dull and inactive nature into a radiant and positive character.

In trying to develop any child who tends to lag behind we must first of all remember never to label him as a laggard. We must be careful not to measure him by common standards. No child is just cold laboratory material or merely a "case." Let us remember, as teachers and parents of children, that the most valuable thing we can do for the child who seems to lag behind is to refrain from applying cold, inhuman, scientific tests which may cause the child to react abnormally because of the unsocial conditions under which the tests may have been given. Nothing helps more in the development of a child than constant sympathy, understanding and encouragement in little matters of his daily life.

In our program of reconstruction for the lagging child let us seek constantly to improve his daily living conditions, home conditions, school conditions and the relationships between the person or persons with whom he comes in direct contact. This is the child's right. He is a child not of the past, but of the present. A kindly, sympathetic, stimulating program given in a constructive way will eradicate old habits and create new ones. Then the child will cease to be lagging behind what he might have been, and will be contributing his full share to the life about him.

Discipline in School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A visitor in a schoolroom noticed first of all the busy hum of orderly activity. The teacher had achieved excellent general order, but the problem presented by Johnny's behavior seemed not so easy to solve. Obviously the teacher waited for something to happen, but without doing anything about it.

And something did happen. Apparently Johnny had become sufficiently adventurous to overcome a fear of what the teacher might do if he dropped his drinking cup on his desk.

So Johnny dropped the tin cup with a clatter!

Thus he pushed himself into the spotlight as the star actor, for 20 pairs of eyes now turned to him and he, in turn, eyed the teacher. The teacher could have saved the situation, but this was one opportunity she lost.

"Johnny, if you do that again, you will have to stay half an hour after school," she told him.

The room gradually settled again into the busy hum of activity, but Johnny's need for adventure was not met. Now he had no fear of the unknown, for the teacher's threat had been definite. It was merely an offer of a trade. He could drop his cup on his desk again and pay for it with a half-hour loss of liberty. Evidently he decided that it was a fair bargain, for he pushed himself into the spotlight again as the star actor.

The visitor later speculated as to what might have happened if when Johnny first dropped the cup he had been warned against creating a wrong condition in the schoolroom, instead of being threatened with punishment. The visitor knew enough about schoolrooms to be pretty sure of what would have happened had the teacher said:

"Johnny, you must know that when you drop your drinking cup on your desk you disturb all of us. Do you not?"

Of course, Johnny must commit himself in the affirmative.

"Very well then, Johnny," the teacher replies as though it is a settled matter and Johnny finds that he has pushed himself into the spotlight as an actor whose act has flopped because of the teacher's kind words, voice and manner.

Of course, the immediate method for directing Johnny's activities and preventing his unruly acts was a problem in itself to be solved according to the teacher's capability of meeting such difficulties.

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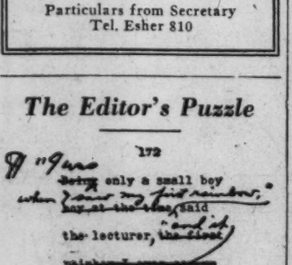
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Home Building and Gardening

The Euonymus Family

Their Place in the Garden

By EGBERT HANS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Euonymus family is composed of a most varied group of members, so different in appearance, that one would hardly recognize any family traits. They are all more famous for their foliage than for their bloom, and in most cases the insignificant spring-flower showing is made up for by brilliant autumnal colors and a plentiful crop of showy fruit. Some members of this remarkable plant family are evergreen, and others which seem to be evergreens in summer are found to be deciduous plants when winter comes.

Creeping and Shrub Varieties

Let us begin with the creeping varieties of which the Euonymus Kewensis is the tiniest and the best all around evergreen ground cover. Although classified as a climber, it seldom climbs more than three feet. It is found most useful for growing at the base of walls, along the edge of a pool or against any masonry work that one wishes to conceal or soften.

Next in size comes the Euonymus radicans with a slightly larger dark green leaf forming a very compact foliage and classed as a clinging vine, growing quite high when given support. Besides being a vine it may be trained to become a very attractive shrub, taking its rightful place among the broad-leaved evergreens.

It will make a beautiful, low compact and dense evergreen hedge if allowed to grow (but clipping frequently) until the desired height and density have been reached. It will prove to be the best substitute for a box hedge wherever it is not possible to grow the latter because of climatic conditions.

However, Euonymus radicans may be excelled by the Euonymus Mycrophylium should the latter—still somewhat new and untried—show the same sturdy qualities of hardiness.

There is a green and white variegated form of Euonymus radicans for those who like variegated foliage plants.

For Winter Beauty

For a somewhat larger hedge, use the Euonymus carrieri, which is more of an upright grower and yet maintains its qualities as a vine. This variety should be used more as a shrub especially where evergreens are appreciated and where therefor all broad-leaved varieties should be used to offset the all too frequent dominance of conifers.

To me the finest and best of the evergreen Euonymus is the variety Vegetus also called the Evergreen Bittersweet, and it is justly famous for its large glossy leaf, its picturesque, somewhat horizontal form and its bright berries. This variety, while being best known as a vine, is also becoming recognized for its qualities as a potential shrub, if given some trimming. With its semi-prostrate habit and its rich light green leaves, it is especially desirable with large plantings of Rhododendrons, Mountain laurel or the many varieties of holly. If you are eager for winter beauty on your home grounds, then, by all means, make generous use of the evergreen Euonymus varieties.

Various Deciduous Plants

As to the deciduous members of the Euonymus family the most outstanding—and yet all too little used—is the Euonymus Alatus, also known as winged, or cork barked Euonymus, a name derived from the fact that its branches are winged with a peculiar layer of corklike bark. The foliage is of a pleasing and unusual light green but the surprise comes in the fall when the leaves turn a rich, but delicate, rosy-red color for the brilliancy of which there really is no domination in our color list. A few of these plants scattered in the shrub border or boundary-planting will give the garden or the home grounds an autumn-like warmth and color-richness merging harmoniously with the fall landscape.

Of course, most of the deciduous Euonymus turn bronze or rosy pink in the autumn—hence the popular name "burning bush." You would least expect this of the Euonymus Europeus which all through the summer maintains a foliage so dense and dark green that one is inclined to think of this beautiful shrub as a broad-leaved evergreen. Then, along in September the berries appear, all the brighter for the dark foliage. These berries are not only round but finely modeled and curved. In October they burst, revealing a profusion of scarlet pips which completely change the appearance of the plant. When winter comes the shrub, stripped of its leaves, looks like a small tree, in fact, it will grow over 20 feet high.

Then there is the Euonymus Bungeanus, looking even when small still more like a miniature tree. Its foliage is lighter in color, less dense and made up of large leaves. They also become a pinkish red and the fruit, pink with an orange cap, is very showy.

All too little known and used is the variety yedoensis somewhat like the Bungeanus but more pendulous and with still larger leaves, becoming a brilliant red in the autumn with a profusion of scarlet berries appearing in September. It has a distinct stem from which the branches droop very gracefully.

As Part of the Garden Scheme

All these deciduous Euonymus varieties, besides being beautiful shrubs, can and should play an important part in the design and planting scheme of the garden and home grounds. They are important and valuable from the standpoint of color and scale. Their color scheme follows that of nature which helps you to make your garden picture consistent as she paints the landscape of which your garden is an integral part.

These autumn coloring plants should be located and distributed with great care and there is no better way to learn how to do it right than by studying the autumn landscape when nature opens her own painting studio to all who wish to learn something about color schemes and the art of color blending.

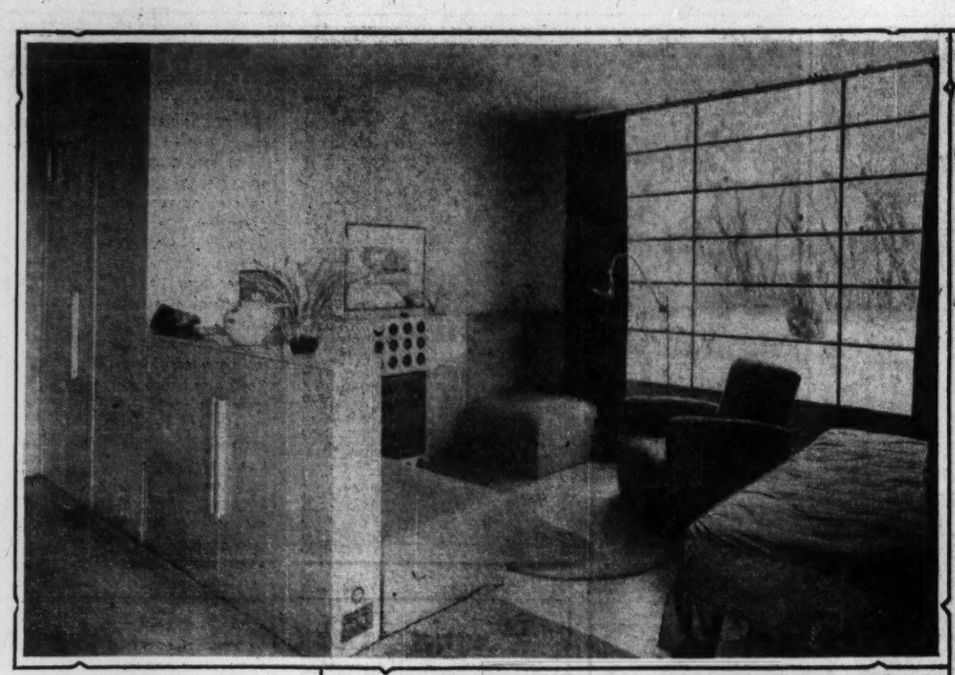
You will notice innumerable examples of color harmony and strong contrasts especially in regions where the vegetation is made up of Evergreens and deciduous trees and undergrowth and where blue lakes are like so many mirrors created only to reflect the glory of the mountains that surround them.

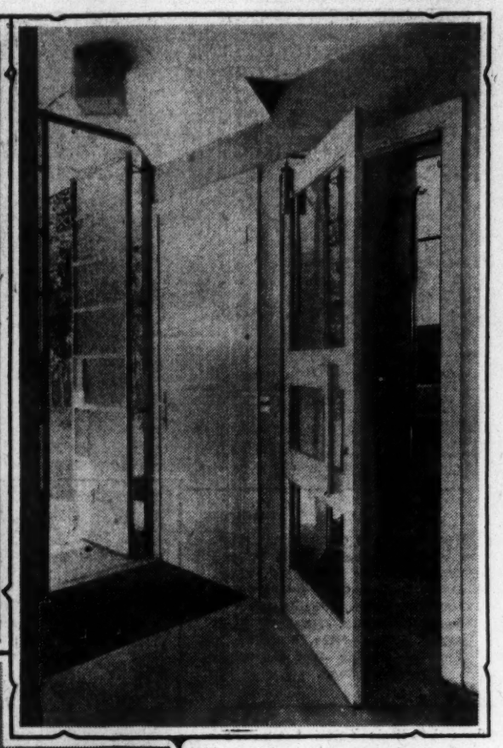
Likewise should these brightly colored Euonymus plants be mixed sparingly with the evergreens for contrast and relief, duplicating on a small scale nature's own methods and color effects. Thus a small group of Euonymus Alatus and a group of Spruces or Hemlocks in the garden may match a small forest of scarlet Oaks or Red Maple and Pine on a distant hillside.

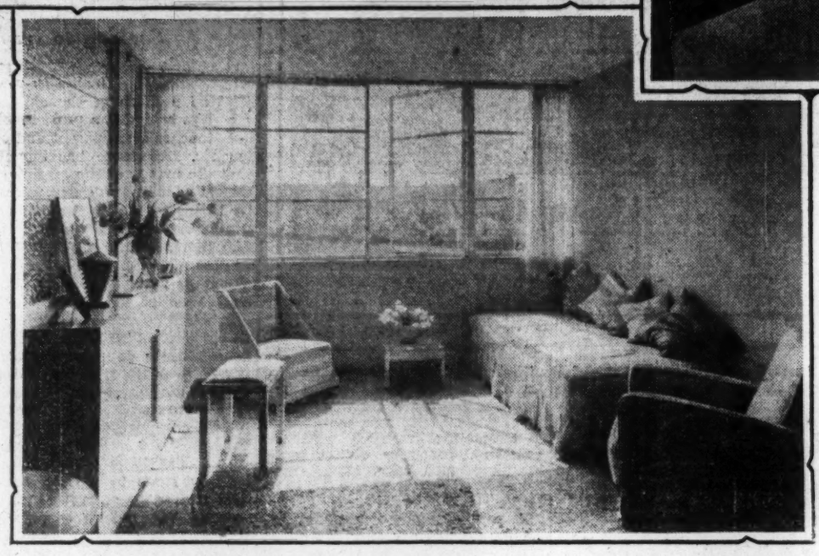
A Rôle for Every Plant

As for scale—especially in the small garden—I refer again to the treelike effect of these Euonymous plants, which, when planted separately or in small groups, will give a grovelike effect even where there is no room to plant a grove of genuine trees.

Yes, they make an interesting family—the evergreen and deciduous Euonymus. If you have never met them, visit them at your nearest nursery and do not be satisfied until you have made a place for every variety on your home grounds. It will take considerable study and thought to give each of them the right "room," but even in the smallest garden-household there is a place and a rôle for every one of them, from the tiny Kewensis to the large growing Europeus. What is more, not one of them, if given just a little consideration for their growth, will ever disappoint you.







All photos by Sydney W. Newbery, London
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Small Living Room Ingeniously Equipped With Built-In Seats and Windows Which Are Carried Up Flush With the Ceiling. Upper Right—At the Left Is the Front Door of Steel, Painted Red, and With Panels of Rimpled Glass; Flush Unpaneled Door to Cloakroom in Cellulose Lacquer; Door Leading to Stairs Paneled With Clear Glass. Colin Lucas, Architect. Lower Center—Metal Casement Windows Carried Up Flush With the Ceiling in a Reinforced Concrete House.

Householders

Do You Know

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STORM windows are much more efficient than weather strips in excluding drafts and cold air; they pay for themselves in increased comfort, lowered fuel costs and protection to permanent sash and putty. Storm doors too have yet to be excelled for winter protection.

There are certain things which should be done about the house now to help relieve unemployment and the cost will be small compared with the added comfort:

Clean chimneys (soot obstructs the draft and is liable to ignite).

Clean boilers and heating system thoroughly; they will then give more heat and burn less fuel. Sediment in pipes obstructs proper circulation of water or steam. Soot or ash on boiler surfaces offers insulation between the fire and water to be heated.

Screens should be repaired and painted now, rather than next spring.

Copper wire does resist the elements but it is softer and more liable to accidental damage than bronze galvanized (pearl) or iron (black) screening. Therefore the common black wire, kept well painted, is probably cheapest in the end.

Window sills need to be painted oftener than other exterior surfaces because of the action of rain, snow and ice. This can be done easily from the inside. Oil the porch and steps now for best protection to wood. Use prepared floor oil or paraffin oil or paraffin and linseed oil 50-50 with enough lampblack or burnt umber to produce the desired color effect.

Open bookshelves are used in the largest libraries. They are very popular and quite inexpensive to have made.

Rough plaster is especially attractive for kitchen ceilings as the textured finish never discolors in such a manner as to show lath marks.

Colored kalsomine in soft tones, applied to ceilings in a sponge stipple, using two colors, produces a most pleasing effect and is excellent for concealing blemishes and cracks.

Masonry walks, wall caps, etc., should be put in good condition now as the winter frosts will increase any present defects. In the story-and-a-half Cape Cod cottage, where the chambers are under the eaves, there is usually a space between the inside and exterior walls which affords an excellent opportunity for cupboard, drawer-case, etc., which may be installed without damage to the existing finish, wallpapers, etc. It makes a small job for the mill, a small job for the carpenter and a good job for you.

For the Radiator

Radiator covers help to eliminate the smudge which so often appears on walls over radiators. This is caused by fine dust drawn up by the ascending column of warm air rising in back of the radiator. Of course, it helps to dust back of the radiator as often and as thoroughly as possible. A special long-handled brush is made for this purpose.

Humidifiers are attracting more attention because the advantage of sufficient moisture to woodwork, fabrics and bindings is obvious. As evaporation takes place only from the surface, large shallow bowls and aquariums are useful. For this reason the type of water container designed to be attached in back of the radiator is not to be recommended because its shape does not afford sufficient water surface to be of much aid in humidification.

Heating Apparatus

Air-conditioning apparatus is being vigorously introduced to the commercial market but it has a long way to go before it can meet the average requirements for convenience of installation or budget. At present it can be described as helpful but exceedingly expensive; except perhaps in new houses in connection with warm air heating systems.

The use of oil burners for kitchen ranges is increasing daily. They give a steady heat—as if coal were constantly burned under full draft. They require very little attention and the cost for oil is small.

Electric Bulbs

Electric bulbs will soon be offered for consumers' approval that are gas filled a la Neon. There is no filament. When the gas is electrified it glows with the brilliancy and hue peculiar to its kind and after the manner of those so much in advertising vogue. There seem to be two reasons why this type of bulb has not found its way to dwellings sooner:

1. Finding a suitable color.
2. Finding a type to wear out soon enough to maintain revenues at a proper level.

Shingling

Many homes are being shingled over old clapboards. This seems a good treatment as it gives additional thickness of wood and often costs little more than proper repairs and painting.

Modern Doors and Windows

New Developments in Home Interior

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

MODERN style in decoration is responsible for several new developments in the design of both doors and windows. The first notable innovation was the abandonment of paneled doors in favor of flush, unpaneled or single-panel door in figured plywood or glossy paint. The modern unpaneled door not only means that there are no moldings to keep clean, but it is a big improvement on most of its forerunners in artistic appearance. Of course, this does not apply to really handsome "period" doors in one of the classical architectural styles, but to the modern standardized fitment used in the majority of houses.

A recent development has been the introduction of doors paneled more or less extensively with glass. In some instances the glass is opaque and rimpled, while in others it is clear. In dark entrance halls or rooms with a northern aspect, the glass-paneled door can be a practical advantage as a means of admitting sunlight.

Interior Doors

Another important point is the tendency to make doorways wider. Few things look less friendly or hospitable than a narrow entrance door.

Interior doorways, especially those communicating directly between rooms, are often made wide enough for two rooms to be thrown into one. Sometimes the doors are made to slide back along the walls, sometimes they are slotted in a wall cavity, and sometimes they are hung and made to fold back.

In a few instances interior doors are being dispensed with. Instead of the door between bedroom and dressing room, or dining room and sitting room, the doorway may be hung with heavy curtains, which, without destroying privacy, give greater freedom of movement.

Return of Casement Windows

Today metal casements are available in a great variety of styles. One practical advantage is the ease with which both sides of the glass can be cleaned indoors. There are also long windows which fold to one side (like the folding doors already mentioned), leaving the entire window open.

The use of metal casements has made possible the elimination—or, at least, reduction to a minimum—of upright supports or mullions. Modern casements show a preponderance of horizontal lines which do not obstruct the line of vision nearly so much as perpendicular ones.

The metal casement windows shown in the photographs are carried up flush with the ceilings, so that there is no shadowy or dust-collecting portion of wall at the top of the window. This particular house was built of reinforced concrete, but the idea could perhaps be further extended.

If you have plenty of window area you will find the temperature of your rooms increase whenever the sun shines. In summer, of course, curtains and sunblinds make for coolness, but for the colder months of the year it is good to let in as much sunshine as possible.

Garden-Study Club

A delightful way of spending some of the long winter evenings is to organize a garden-study club among your garden-loving friends. A club of 10 or 12 is the best size. Perhaps a few "don'ts," which have been learned by experience, will help those who may be tempted to use some of their leisure time thus. Don't make a formal organization; don't try to have refreshments; don't tackle technical problems.

The only officer needed is a chairman who will outline the work for successive meetings. An ideal situation is where an informal group meets about the fireplace to listen to a member or to discuss some problem, review a new garden book or a provocative article in a gardening magazine. Then a general discussion follows. There may be a dish of nuts on the table; the men may stretch out on blankets before the crackling flames. After the discussion, the group may play a few hands of bridge, or gather round the piano for a song feast.

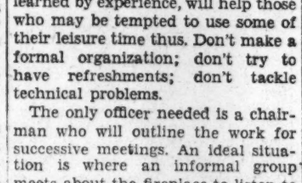
Two major essentials should be kept in mind in establishing a club of this type. First, have the programs well planned in advance, and distribute the work so that everyone will have a task or two during the winter. Second, study and read about practical and interesting subjects. Full advantage should be taken of any experience of the members. Perhaps some of the group have traveled, and can tell something of the gardens of another land, or those in a different part of the United States.

A source of interest and amusement are the very earliest books on gardening. Perhaps some week-end the group would like to take an outdoor trip to study trees, mosses and barks. It can be made the occasion of a picnic, with a meal prepared over a camp fire. Another interesting project for a small group is to visit greenhouses and see the fascinating process of growing flowers and vegetables under glass. H. S. P.

Radio Garden Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J.—In an effort to widen its influence as a force for more and better gardens throughout New Jersey, the State Federation of Garden Clubs will initiate a regular series of radio broadcasts on home landscaping and garden topics beginning on Monday, Nov. 20, according to an announcement made recently. The radiocasts will be given over Station WOR at 3:30 p. m. The federation will present its programs on the first and third Mondays of each month.



Business Trips

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Lovely Wild Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

At the last wild flower show here organized by the Field Naturalist Society (the badge of which is the Sturt Pea) there were staged more than 300 different species of South Australian wild flowers, chiefly from the Adelaide hills and the far north. The magnificent red and black Sturt Pea, which grows profusely in the desert country of Central Australia—and the hotter the better—has amazing vitality. The secretary of the Field Naturalist Society (Mr. Edward H. Ising) says the pea seeds thrown carelessly on a gravel path are more likely to grow than if planted in a hothouse and carefully tended—the last thing it wants is coddling. As a matter of fact most native flowers do well under harsh conditions and in poor soil. The daisy family is the largest among the wild flowers. There are estimated to be 250 pieces.

There are many rare and beautiful orchids in the Adelaide hills. There is one wearing a green hood said to be unique and also the blue sun orchid, which is very rare. In the Mount Lofty ranges which are comparatively close to the city, it is quite easy to collect a bunch of wild flowers, of more than 50 varieties—numerous peas, heath, heather rice flowers, pimelias, tetratheca and daisies in profusion. The longest name given to a South Australian wild flower is mesenbryanthemum-æqullaterale. This belongs to the common pig-face group which spreads its gayety over the white sandhills. The first portion of the name means midday flower and the second portion refers to its equal-sided leaf.

Hobbies and Hints

A Bulb Garden

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Gardeners:

Every year the planting of bulbs becomes more interesting to us, and we have just completed tucking away several hundred of them in anticipation of brilliant blossoms next spring and summer. When we first came to this house, there was nothing but grass and a few trees. Neighbors and friends, anticipating our desires, brought baskets filled with bulbs and roots to help beautify the grounds. Now when we look out upon the garden we seem to see beneath the rich, black soil the orderly rows of bulbs so abundant that there is not a nook left where we can plant more unless we increase the beds. There, snugly hid away in the soft earth, secure from the blasts of winter, they await the blooming season. This year we did our gardening with the squirrels; as they were hiding nuts we were hiding bulbs.

Among the spring bulbs the tulip undoubtedly is the queen. We have learned to plant them in various parts of the garden where they have different degrees of light and warmth, and in this way prolong their blooming season for several weeks. In the early spring there are also the Virginia blue bells, narcissus, jonquils, lilies-of-the-valley, and many varieties of iris, all of which are easily grown. A little later there are the Madonna lilies, rubrum lilies, and the old-fashioned tiger lilies, making the garden rich in color and fragrance. Then come the many-colored gladioli, which are early or late according to the time of planting. The tube roses announce their arrival by their perfume, as do also the day lilies. Then the stately cannas put forth their huge bright blossoms and while we are admiring them, we are almost surprised by finding that the dalhias have grown buds like walnuts before we were aware. It has taken more care to learn about their habits and how and when to plant them, but they rewarded our small effort with luxuriant blooms.

In all we have about a dozen and a half varieties of bulbs which bloom from early spring to frost, and we gain much pleasure from them, as well as lessons in beauty and goodness.

We have enjoyed the gardens of other Monitor gardeners, even thought they are across the seas, and have taken a fresh interest in our own because of ideas you have offered. Perhaps some of you will enlarge your garden possibilities by planting more bulbs. (Miss) H. O.

An Apartment Garden

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Friends:

Many times I had thought what joy it would be to have a garden of my own, but living in an apartment, this had not seemed feasible. I did try ivy and other plants with varying success. But my enthusiasm has been aroused by this column and I saw that it was possible to have a garden even in an apartment.

First there was a box of ferns last summer, which grew well on a sunny porch under an awning, receiving but few direct rays of the sun. About twice a week it was given a good supply of water, and an occasional sprinkling of plant food around the roots. The box of ferns was kept indoors all winter, by the only available window where there was light but no sun, and the plants were trimmed whenever there were any brown fronds. We gave them less water than in the summer. We opened the windows a little each day even on the coldest days, and the box, back on the porch this year, overflows with ferns and fills us with joy whenever we look at it! This has seemed like an adventure from the acquiring of the ferns to their present unfoldment, and I must add that I have felt just a little excited each time new greens have appeared.

The second part of the adventure came most unexpectedly. On an automobile trip a few weeks ago my companions and I stopped one night at a tourist house. We admired the owner's rock garden and to our delight, she picked up her trowel and dug here and there with the exclamations, "Oh, do you have this one?" or "Wouldn't you like this?" until we had a large box with at least a dozen varieties to put in a safe place in our already well-filled car:

Divided into gay, colorful, yellow and green and lavendar jars, every plant is growing and mine are coming indoors shortly to stand on glass shelves attached to our porch door, to remind us of a delightful trip and a loving thought to passers-by.

I once read an article which stated that "holes" were unnecessary for proper drainage, so my imagination had full sway in the 10-cent store where I selected the gay pots, some with and some without holes. But I first carefully put a few pebbles in the closed ones together with several small pieces of charcoal and some cinders, and filled the pots with earth, to which had been added a small quantity of plant food. My plants are thriving and while I know the names of only a few I am having a happy time with my apartment garden.

(Mrs.) D. J. B.

To Cut Flowers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Flowers that are to decorate a room deserve every consideration in order that their freshness and fairness may not be quickly lost. Do not imagine that any old pair of rusty scissors is good enough for use in the garden. A sharp instrument should be used which will make a quick and clean job.

Another thing to remember is that flowers should never be cut during the heat of the day—it is expecting too much of them, altogether. Choose the early morning when the stalks are upright and firm. If you intend to do a lot of cutting, carry a pail of cold water with you and immerse each stalk for at least half its length as soon as it is cut. Leave the pail in a cool, airy place until the moment arrives to arrange the flowers in vases.

Flowers that have to go by post should be cut when dry and packed tightly.

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The Home Forum

"A Thing of Beauty—"

ON A bracket in my room is an exquisitely designed bowl of wood — delightfully fragrant when one lifts the little knobbed cover and sniffs the smooth grained interior. It is small, gracefully rounded, and its ivory-white background is decorated with paisley-like scrolls and conventionalized daisy forms, interspersed with fanciful little arabesques. The coloring is lovely—buttery-yellow combined with deep moss-green, rust and black, and soft yellowy-green with maroon and red-orange. On one side is a captivating little fish-shape, its spiny wings done in soft old blue and ashy-rose.

There is something most satisfying about the appearance of this bowl; its interest is ever varied and new. I feel impelled to offer thanks to the unknown individual in Poland who fashioned it. So it is with all beautiful things—in proportion as we derive joy from them, we are drawn nearer to understanding the desire for expression felt by their creators.

I know an Italian poster, like a window through which one may look out upon Amalfi's sunwarmed shore. Red geraniums are in the foreground, as though in a window box; and beyond, steep-terraced cliff, massed with olive trees, a stretch of golden sand, and the ancient and wonderful Mediterranean. Even on a gray day in winter, that poster lends color and warmth and a sweep of far-reaching space to a small room.

* * *

Beauty—everywhere we care to look. Clouds—I have lain on a hillside and watched the effortless sculpture of great white clouds heaped on the horizon, and small cottony ones that floated over, seemingly just above the tree tops; and I have seen the huge brooding thunder-clouds that moved majestically up the sky, engulfing the sun and bringing on a sort of early twilight.

One of Constable's paintings shows dark rolling clouds assembled above dark trees. Surely the ever-changing grandeur of clouds is most impressive.

The beauty of trees is never more evident than when they are starkly limned against a gray winter sky, with the unadorned simplicity found in Japanese water-color sketches. An example of the latter is before me—tenuous skeins of mist half-veiling an ivory moon and a group of wild geese winging across—one in the foreground whose long pinion and outstretched neck makes a curve that itself alone interprets flight and swiftness.

The guises of beauty are endless. We are suddenly confronted by some breath-takingly lovely spectacle, and its memory comes again and again, like the refrain of a well-loved song. I remember a stormy November day, when I looked on the sea from a high embankment on Cape Cod. It was as though the whole vastness of the Atlantic were spread before me. The effect was overpowering. The sea looks so different when we stand on a level with it and it comes washing and surging up to our feet. Stretch ourselves up as tall as we may, still there persists a sense of "flattened-downness," of not being able to see as far out as we would like, something as small children in a crowd of grown-ups must feel. But, from some high vantage point, it seems that all the oceans of the world are before us. Endless steely-gray pastures, fenceless, wind-harassed, surging and turbulent always, with white-maned horses of Poseidon leaping and galloping over them. Immensity, in continual motion, giving tongue with all its powerful voices, like a peal of deep and grave-toned bells. Profound and wonderful beauty. One knows then "the sound of many waters."

* * *

On the other hand, it is often needful to live with some things before one fully recognizes their true beauty. A Persian rug, into which are woven with skill and loving care the tradition and fancy of an ancient race, may lie hardly seen for some time; until one day we begin to recognize its somber yet colorful splendor—the character and interest it gives our room, and thenceforward its gracious and unobtrusive presence gives ever-increasing joy and quiet pleasure, like that of an old and beloved book.

The limitations of beauty are few. The sea is beautiful, and so are lonely snow-crowned mountains, trees and clouds, and great constellations wheeling stately past our little world at midnight, and all the lordly pageantry of nature; but so are the unseen glorious processionals of music, and so are the little things, the tiny shells and snowflakes, small and marvelously composite berries, leaves and feathers, pebbles, seeds, tiny lichens pushing their scarlet knobs an inch above the earth—an unending army of beauty's representatives.

And so are the common things—water poured into a thin goblet of crystal, green and faithful grass, dry knotted sticks for our fireplaces, candlelight, apples, wood smoke, a loaf of crusty bread, brown, clean-smelling garden soil, and many, many more—all common and beautiful things. D. C.

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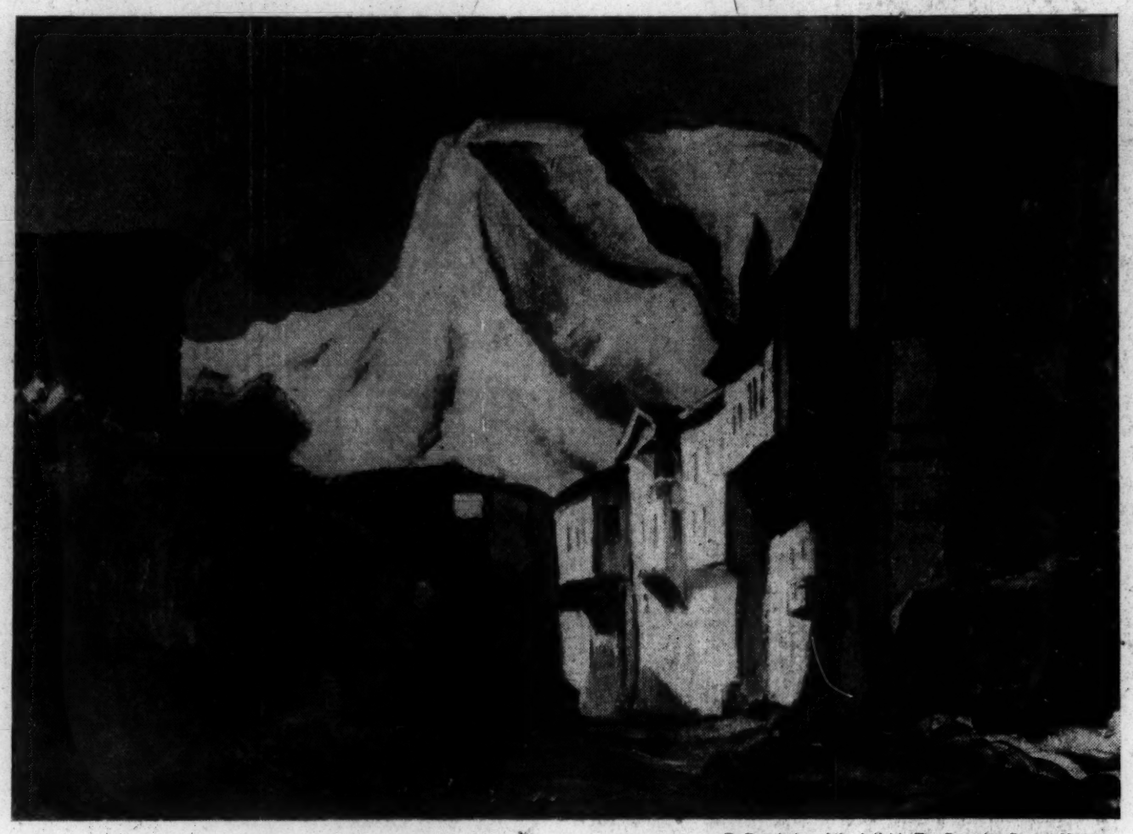

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Melnick, Southern Bulgaria: From an Oil Painting by Boris Deneff

MR. BORIS DENEFF'S picture of Melnick, in southern Bulgaria, gives a glimpse of the wild romance of the country's scenery. The towering crags of Mount Pirin rise in the background. The narrow, winding street of the little mountain town has the typical houses of old Turkish style, with overhanging upper stories, their whitewashed walls glimmering in the cold light of the moon.

Mr. Deneff is one of Bulgaria's foremost landscape painters at the present day. In recent years he has held successful exhibitions of his works in Sofia, Bulgaria's capital. His beautiful landscapes are deservedly popular, for he delights particularly to paint scenes bathed in light and sunshine. One sees the flashing waters of mountain rivers, flowing through rocky gorges, quaint, old-fashioned houses in country town or village; or quiet pastoral scenes with the mountains, which are never absent from the Bulgarian landscape, shimmering blue in the distance. Most successful are Deneff's paintings from Turnovo, Bulgaria's ancient capital. This town was the artist's birthplace, and from its scenery he has obtained some of his most interesting effects. The red-roofed houses of the ancient town, piled up on the hillsides, surmounting the serpentine curves of the river, provide endless compositions for the artist.

All Deneff's pictures are characterized by a freshness and brilliance of technique obtained from the artist's habit of working direct from nature. Even his largest canvases are completed at one sitting. He works entirely in the open air and always finishes each picture at the first attack, never returning to the same canvas again. But the same scenes may be treated under many varying conditions, from the brilliant green of summer to the cold of winter snows, or the glowing radiance of autumn sunsets.

An English Country Parson

As a country vicar my father was completely identified with the life and work of his parishioners. He would turn out in the hay-field or harvest-field day after day to help some belated farmer to get up his crop; he would mow the churchyard with a scythe, . . . and, clad as he often was in the oldest of clothes, he was once given threepence for minding a bicycle while a visitor looked over the church, while on another occasion he arrived home grinning, having earned sixpence by conducting a fellow-parson and some friends round it. A remarkably intelligent man for my station in life he declared me to be, he chuckled.

As a host he was the soul of hospitality. All were welcome at the vicarage, and all were equal as his guests. A major-general would find himself sitting at the tea-table next to a red-coated private, and the son of a county family would discover his neighbour to be a village baker. Naturally there were most amusing contretemps, but be never worried. If folks didn't like it, they needn't come, and that was all there was to it. Before we ourselves sat down to mid-day dinner on a Sunday, we were despatched with plates of meat that he had carved from the joint to poor people all over the village. Another habit of his was to ask any strangers present at the evening service to supper, and often there would be two sittings round the big dining-room table and little left for the morning's breakfast. . . .

A lover of melody and lilt, albeit never a serious musician, he taught scores of village lads at different times to play brass instruments, and it was his delight to have them perform in church on any special occasion. At the Harvest Thanksgiving such were the crowds they attracted that there would be a procession up the church lane of people carrying benches and chairs to provide extra seating in the aisles, and so great was the stimulating effect the band produced that more than once the famous old hunting-squire of a neighbouring village insisted on standing out on the chancel steps and beating time for the singing of the National Anthem with his hymn-sheet.

We boys, of course, all had to learn to play, and there was always a large stock of instruments in the house. Every now and again, when we had visitors, at a late hour of the night he would suggest that we give the village a tune. Anyone who could play anything had to join in, while the others were told off to take charge of the drums, cymbals, triangles, and even the tambourine. So infectious were his spirits that the shyest and most retiring of men would hilariously clash the cymbals or tinkle the triangles. . . . In many ways he remained a boy all his life, and the village lawn saw all kinds of athletic contests as well as religious meetings. It was his joy to get village boys, public school boys, and grown men for that matter, to don the gloves there and take him or us on in friendly contest. There, too, we learnt most of our cricket, and more than one future county crack fell to that ball of his that swung in from leg and came like lightning off the pitch. A lover of the water, he would gather together a big band of bathers in the summer evenings and lead them to the river, singing part-songs and glees all the way along. But it never mattered what the sport was; so long as it was clean and healthy, he was there to aid and abet.—THE REV. J. E. LINNELL, in "Old Oak: The Story of a Forest Village." (London: Constable.)

Taormina

Aloft on columns of gold against the blue
Of sky and mountain—as a gilded frame
Is setting for the artist's chosen view—
Long centuries ago the Grecians came
And set this amphitheater high in air
On the cliff's edge, to watch the brooding hills;
And see through each fair arch the dawn appear
In veils of azure mist, till noontide fills
The world with liquid light, and crowns her space
Of gleaming marble whiteness. Galleries
Like crescent moons that shine in silver grace
Above the clouds, above the moving seas,
Between the mountains and the rocky coast
Of sunny Sicily, where in a braid
Of surf and sand the waves run up the shore—
(A sea-blue cloak wide-spread, with fringes frayed,
To bind the sea and land for evermore.)
Now broken arch and ruined architrave
And fallen wall, where nestle tiny flowers,
Still watch the dawn and sunset, wind and wave,
And hear in plaintive note through the long hours
That strange sweet melody, the shepherd's flute,
Where once in choral strains fair maidens sang
And voices of the past, long silenced, mute:
And where deep-throated oratory rang
The birds and grasshoppers make music still,
Now high and clear, now low and scarcely heard
In grass and thicket, up the far blue hill;
Till night brings Philomel, the moon's love-bird,
And o'er that wondrous beauty of past days,
She pours in golden notes her hymn of joy and praise!

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

The Pyramids

I suppose it must have been much more impressive to see the Pyramids thirty or forty years ago, when there was no tram and one went by carriage from Cairo, or better still, when there was no road and no Nile bridge, and one crossed in a ferry boat to Giza and rode out the six miles from there on donkeys or camels. But it is a standing marvel to see how little all the changes have been able to vulgarize the place. The electric tramway stops beside the big hotel at the foot of the slope, motors hoot up it and deposit their burdens at the very base of the Great Pyramid; a regular Bank-holiday crowd of Levantines pours out from Cairo every Sunday, and yet, hardly do we pass round the corner of the Pyramid than the silence of the desert gets hold of us. It is very good to get away from the guides and the dragomans and think about it quietly. Perhaps the best thing of all is to stay out at Mena House or to camp near by and so be able to go about and see the morning lights, the sunset and the moon, and grow familiar with the mighty cemetery in all its aspects.

The drive out is interesting, passing the Zoölogical Gardens, which are delightful. There is a sheet of water inside, stocked with pelicans and rare breeds of waterfowl, where the night herons roost in the trees and annual crowds of wild duck find a safe retreat every winter season. Beyond this is Giza village, and, when it is left behind, the road runs westwards through the cultivation. Before the Assuan dam was made, all this country used to be flooded in the autumn, and a very beautiful sight it was, with the villages rising out of the waters, as Herodotus says, "like the islands of the Ægean." . . .

To many people, the first sight of the Pyramids is the first sight of the desert also, and the place seems overpowering. The desert will grow familiar, but I think the Pyramids get more and more tremendous the more we see of them. The wonder never passes but interest deepens greatly if one comes to understand something about them. . . .

Here sitting in the shade, we have a tranquil time to read our guide-books, or just to look and enjoy and try to realize the place. I don't think that one wants to be told much about the date and dimensions of the Pyramids for a while. We have got to take them in mentally, their immensity, their strangeness and the strangeness of the narrow land. The Pyramids have something of the quality and calm of the everlasting things; the desert, or the hills, or the "multitudinous stars that said, We are stedfast, we are not as ye." They have stood changeless these thousands of years, while the generations of men, toiling, fighting, rejoicing, despairing, have breathed and passed away. All the world's history has rolled by since they were built, and we strain across the gulf to feel for a human touch to tell us if these men who lighted the scarce-kindled torch of human progress to a brighter flame were indeed men of like passions with ourselves. It is too far off to tell. Without the written word it is hard to find any trace of the soul that guided the deeds of men, and these old citizens of Memphis and Heliopolis, who, by their labor, devised the art of writing and gave it to the world, themselves wrote very little that is of help to us. We can only stand amazed before their works. — ANNIE A. QUIBELL, in "A Wayfarer in Egypt." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Des rochers fortifiés"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DEPUIS longtemps déjà, bien des nations s'efforcent de conclure un arrangement qui permettrait de limiter la fabrication des armes. Des siècles de guerre ont encouragé la croyance que dans ce domaine, les préparatifs sont une sauvegarde; mais n'est-il pas évident que plus les peuples se sont armés, plus ils se sont approchés d'un conflit ou d'une épreuve de leurs forces respectives? Ce qui a été amplement prouvé, c'est que la guerre elle-même n'est jamais un bien, mais un désastre tant pour les vainqueurs que pour les vaincus. Toutefois jusqu'à présent, aucune nation, semble-t-il, n'a osé faire un pas décisif vers le désarmement, de peur d'être en état d'infériorité si les autres peuples ne suivaient pas son exemple.

Il est donc évident que la crainte constitue la racine de la difficulté: de là viennent la méfiance, l'inquiétude, la jalousie et les frottements entre individus ou entre nations. Comme la crainte engendre un sentiment d'insécurité, la course aux armements se poursuit, bien qu'en général les peuples aient horreur de la guerre. Où donc trouvera-t-on la sécurité? Le prophète Ésaïe exposa jadis en ces termes les conditions permettant d'atteindre à cet idéal: "Celui qui marche dans la justice, et qui parle selon la droiture, qui méprise un gain acquis par extorsion, qui secoue les mains pour ne pas accepter un présent, qui ferme l'oreille pour ne pas entendre des propos sanguinaires, et qui se bande les yeux pour ne pas voir le mal, celui-là habitera dans des lieux élevés; des rochers fortifiés seront sa retraite; du pain lui sera donné, de l'eau lui sera assurée."

Remarquons-le, cet état de sécurité dépend d'une condition: il faut se bander les yeux pour ne pas voir le mal. C'est précisément sur ce point qu'on a souvent critiqué la Science Chrétienne. On a dit que les adhérents de cette Science ignoraient le mal. Or leur point de vue est pareil à celui qu'indique le texte précité. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est le bien infini, l'Entendement qui renferme tout, la Vie omniprésente. Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne tâchent de comprendre le sens de ces termes, d'après lesquels en réalité il n'y a point de place pour ce qui s'oppose au bien infini. Aussi s'efforcent-ils d'obéir au conseil que donne Mary Baker Eddy à la page 261 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

Si le bien remplit nos pensées, le mal ne peut y entrer, car dans la mesure où nous le connaissons, ce bien élimine le mal qui pourrait se trouver dans notre existence. L'élimination du mal s'accomplit donc en raison directe de la place que prend le bien dans notre pensée. L'effet immédiat de la pensée juste est dépeint d'une manière frappante par Ésaïe, qui dit: "Tu ne verras plus le peuple insolent, le peuple au langage obscur et inintelligible, à la langue barbare et incompréhensible;" et la récompense du penser juste est indiquée par ces paroles: "Tes yeux verront le roi dans sa beauté; ils contempleront les horizons les plus lointains du pays." On a parfois considéré ce verset comme la prophétie d'un bonheur futur; mais la Science Chrétienne enseigne que la conscience spirituelle peut s'atteindre ici même et dès maintenant, bien qu'au sens matériel elle paraisse peut-être fort éloignée; car la vraie conscience se trouve dans la compréhension du fait que Dieu est toujours présent, et que l'homme est un avec le Père.

"Des rochers fortifiés seront sa retraite." Quelle fermeté, quelle force dans toutes les déclarations de la vérité! L'être réel de l'homme exprime l'Entendement divin: Jésus-Christ le comprit, et dans son ministère de guérison, il en donna sans cesse l'exemple parfait. Tout ce qu'un homme sait ou reflète concernant la Vérité est invulnérable et agit sans effort. Mais il faut fermer nos oreilles et bander nos yeux pour ne pas percevoir ce qui paraît vrai au sens matériel; il faut que nos déclarations de Vérité soient à la fois véhémentes et triomphantes.

"Du pain lui sera donné, de l'eau lui sera assurée." En temps de crise ou de manque, il est nécessaire et des plus utile d'avoir recours à la Bible, d'en accepter réellement les promesses avec foi. En écrivant *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy a donné au genre humain la "clef" des Écritures; et l'étude de cet ouvrage élucide bien des choses qui semblaient précédemment cachées ou obscures.

Quand nous nous rendrons compte que nous luttons toujours contre la croyance au mal s'exprimant sous forme d'orgueil, de cruauté, de férocité, de crainte, et se manifestant soit dans notre penser soit dans celui d'autrui, nous verrons combien il importe que chacun prenne le parti de la Vérité, dont la victoire est certaine. Parfaitement protégés par les fortifications de la Vérité,—par sa vraie substance,—nous devons renverser dans notre conscience les barrières soit internationales, soit nationales ou sociales, qui semblent diviser les hommes. Comment y parviendrons-nous? Grâce à l'amour de Dieu, que tous doivent exprimer. Mrs. Eddy a écrit: "Par l'amour de Dieu nous pouvons détruire l'erreur dans nos propres cœurs, et l'effacer chez les autres" (*Non et Oui*, p. 7). Efforçons-nous donc de refléter l'Amour, afin que sa pure lumière brille partout où nos pensées s'arrêtent. Ainsi chaque expression de l'Amour contribuera à fondre la glace du penser mortel et à faire ressortir la glorieuse vérité selon laquelle tous sont "fils de Dieu par là foi en Jésus-Christ."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Poetry and Rhythm

For the poet to turn his back on rhythm, as at times he has been able to do with rhyme, is an impossibility. For the rhythmizing instinct is innate and persistent in man, standing for a law which permeates every manifestation of energy. . . . The poet's efforts toward symphonic phrasing have long since become habitual and imperative. But that he should confine himself to certain man-made laws of meter, that he should be shackled by the prosodian of the past, is quite another matter. His predecessors have fashioned many rhythms that are pretty, many accentual forms that are cunningly intricate, but at a time when his manner of singing has lost its vital swing it is well for man to forget these formal prettinesses and equally well to remember that poetry is not an intellectual exercise. . . .

To abandon fixed rhythm, or meter, for the floating rhythm of the chant may not be an immediate solution of the problem. To follow the Psalms of David, for example, will not suddenly conjure a new school of verse into the world. But to return to the more open movement of the chant, which is man's natural and rudimentary form of song, may constitute a step toward freedom.

The mere effort toward emancipation, in fact, is not without its value. It may serve to impress on certain minds the fact that poetry is capable of exhausting one particular form of expression, of incorporating and consuming one particular embodiment of perishable matter, and passing on to its newer fields.—From "An Afterword" in "Dark Soil," by ARTHUR STRINGER. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"The munitions of rocks"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR a considerable period many of the nations have been striving to arrive at some agreement which would limit the production of armaments. Centuries of warfare have encouraged the belief that preparedness is a means of safety; yet is it not evident that the more intensively the nations have armed the nearer they have come to a clash, or a trial of strength? It has been abundantly proved that war in itself benefits no nation, but is a disaster for conqueror and conquered alike. Yet up to the present time it would seem that no nation has been able to take any pronounced step in disarmament for fear of being placed at a disadvantage should others fail to follow its example.

Thus it becomes evident that the root of the difficulty is fear, which in turn breeds distrust, uneasiness, jealousy, and friction between individuals and nations. Fear begets a sense of insecurity, and so the race in armaments continues, even though nations in general view the prospect of war with horror. Where then shall safety be found? Long ago the conditions for its attainment were set forth by the prophet Isaiah when he wrote: "He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high: his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks: bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure."

It is to be noted that this condition of security is contingent on the statement that one is to shut his eyes from seeing evil. On this very point Christian Science has been repeatedly criticized. It has been said of adherents of this Science that they ignore evil. Yet their point of view is identical with that given in the text quoted above. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite good, all-inclusive Mind, omnipresent Life. And its students strive to realize the meaning of these words which indicate that in reality there is no room for anything opposed to infinite good. They therefore endeavor to obey the counsel of Mary Baker Eddy given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

If one's thoughts are filled with good, evil cannot enter them, for the good which one knows in the degree of one's knowing eliminates evil from one's experience. This process of elimination of evil is thus proportionate to the extent that good occupies one's thinking. The immediate effect of true thought is interestingly set forth by Isaiah when he says, "Thou shalt not see a fierce people, a people of a deeper speech than thou canst perceive; of a stammering tongue, that thou canst not understand;" and the reward of true thinking is indicated in the words, "Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off." This verse has sometimes been thought to contain a prophecy of future bliss, but Christian Science teaches that though to material sense spiritual consciousness may seem very far off, it is attainable here and now; for true consciousness is to be found in the understanding of God's ever-presence, and of man's oneness with the Father.

"His place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks." How firm and strong is each statement of the truth! The understanding of man's real being as the expression of divine Mind was perfectly exemplified by Christ Jesus in all his healing ministry. Whatever each individual knows and reflects of Truth is invulnerable, and does its work without effort. Our necessity is to stop our ears and shut our eyes from what seems real to material sense, and to make our declarations of Truth both vehement and triumphant.

"Bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure." In times of depression and lack how necessary and helpful it is to turn to the Bible and really accept and have faith in its promises! In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has given humanity the "key" to the Scriptures, and a study of this work elucidates much which before seemed hidden or obscure.

When we realize that our warfare is always against the belief in evil expressed as pride, cruelty, ferocity, and fear, whether manifested in our thinking or that of others, we shall see how imperative it is for each individual to place himself on the side of Truth, the side which is always victorious. Safely protected by its munitions, its true substance, we must break down in our thinking the barriers which seem to divide one from another, whether these barriers are called international, national, or social. How can we attain this end? Through the love of God, expressed by each and all. Mrs. Eddy has written, "By the love of God we can cancel error in our own hearts, and blot it out of others" (No and Yes, p. 7). Let us, then, strive to reflect Love so that its steadfast light may shine wherever our thoughts rest. So will each expression of Love dissolve somewhat of the coldness of mortal thinking, and bring into view the glorious truth that we "are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Highland Inn

The age is grown too vast: a monster plan
Must herald every sounding step it takes;
No will counts singly, and pretentious man
Is nothing'd by the huge machines he makes.
I love small things—a little bird that sings,
A little flower beside a wimpling brook,
A little child with light imaginings,
A little hour lent to a thoughtful book.
But of all little things I chiefly prize,
On a lone moor, a little Highland inn,
Where, amid misty Bens and scowling skies,
And the unsleeping torrent's sleepy din,
A little maid attends with ready smiles
The foot-worn guest, and blazing faggots piles.

—J. S. BLACKIE. Poems.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Pursues Its Customary Uneven Course

Mining Issues Most Prominent in Trading—Homestake Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Stocks and grains edged forward today although they exhibited only mild enthusiasm for another boost in the domestic gold rate and a sharp decline of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The RFC lifted the gold price 11 cents an ounce to $33.56, at which figure the dollar had a theoretical value of 61.59 cents. Sterling jumped 14⅜ cents to a new post-war high at $5.30⅜, and the French franc spurted .16 of a cent to 6.47 cents. In terms of the franc the dollar was valued at about 60.59 cents.

Equities staged a half-hour spurt, then quieted down. Grains were up around a cent a bushel, and cotton firmed about $1 a bale. Silver futures were again strong. Federal bonds sagged and other loans were irregular.

Homestake mining shares got up about 23 points on a few sales, and gainers of 2 to around 3 included Case, International Harvester, du Pont, Columbia Carbon, U. S. Smelting and Allied Chemical.

Stocks encountered some selling in the late trading. Commodity shares turned irregular with the rest of the list in the late dealings.

Utilities and alcohols were inclined to sag. National Distillers, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe and Consolidated Gas reacted.

American Telephone was steady while Goodyear and U. S. Smelting ruled moderately higher.

Transfers approximated 1,850,000 shares.

Stocks encountered liquidation in the last hour which transformed the gains into losses. The close was heavy.

Buoyancy of Pound

Foreign exchange bankers, who have been closely studying the currency problem, especially in its relation to the dollar and sterling, are convinced that the constant advance of the gold price has contributed much to the recent buoyancy of the pound. At the same time, is is pointed out, transfers of capital, both from America and France, have been an important factor in the climbing London rates.

Renewed interest in the oils was attributed largely to the belief that the industry is now under practical control for the first time in a number of years. Some petroleum analysts feel that earnings of several of the companies will continue to improve as wasteful production is halted and price levels steadied under the recovery codes, which bar unfair competition.

Government Bonds Heavy

U. S. government bonds had a recurrence of heaviness today after moderate rallies yesterday. Coincident with the drop in the dollar to a new low level through the posting of a still higher government price for gold, Treasury loans yielded from 5-32 to more than one-half point. Liberty's were off from 1-32 to 10.32 point.

Equally indifferent investment support was noted in some of the high rating corporation issues, such as Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, and Texas Corporation 5s.

Irregularity marked the balance of the domestic list, with lower prices fairly general among the rail and utility divisions.

Pressure on the dollar and coincident strength in foreign currencies helped to impart a firm tone to most of the European Government obligations. French 7½s pushed up nearly 3 points, while British and some German issues hardened fractionally.

Improvement in the secondary division was largely confined to the communications issues and coppers. The poorest showing was made by such loans as Utility Power & Light 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Loews 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Erie 5s, in which declines ranged from fractions to 2 points.

Prime issues like American Telephone 5s of 1965 and Santa Fe 4s appeared to be well supported although their ranges were narrow in the early dealings.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks			
	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	21	23	Lafayette	5	8
City	21¼	24¼	Manhattan	24	28
Commercial	102	115	Public	22	26
Fifth Av	950	1050	Trade Bank	18	23
First, N Y	1075	1125	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks			
	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	46½	50	Fulton	230	270
Banca C I	143	160	Guaranty	329	350
Bk NY&T	298	318	Irving	14½	17½
Bronx	7	11	Kings Co	1880	1980
Brooklyn	81	90	Law Tle&G	9	11
Cn Hanover	101	110	M'facturers	14	18
Chemical	293	23½	New York	1880	1885
County	32	35	Title Guar	13½	16½
Empire	16¼	19	Unit States	1560	1600

Boston Bank Stocks			
	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	22¼	25	Merchants	265	290
N Shawmut	17	19	Second Nat	88	100

Chicago Bank Stocks			
	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2¼	3¼	Harris T&S	186	196
Cont Ill Bk	24½	26½	Northern Tr	260	300
First Nat	70	80			

Insurance Stocks			
	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	32	36	Home	17¼	19
Am Alliance	13¼	16¼	North River	14	18
Gt Americn	14¼	17	Spgfld Fire	78	90
Hartford	43	46	U S Fire	29½	32

Dividend Declarations

City Ice & Fuel Co. declared regular dividends of $1.62½ a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20, and 50 cents a share on the company's common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Atlas Corporation declared the seventeenth regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the $3 preference stock, series A, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Congoleum-Nairn Company declared a special dividend of 50 cents a common share, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 25 cents. Both are payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov.14	Nov.13
13⅜	2		Adams Express	2800	8⅜	8	8	8⅛	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	2100	19⅛	18½	18¾	18¾	
12½	5½		Addressograph	200	4⅜	4½	4½	7⅛	
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	300	6¼	5¾	5¾	6	
11¾	8¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
112	47½	3½	Air Reduction	2400	106	102	103½	104	
33	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	13000	26⅜	25½	26¼	25¼	
8½	⅞		Alleghany Corp	1600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¾	
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7½	7½	7½	7½	
21	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
26	5		Alleghany Steel	20	14	14	14	14	
145½	70⅜	6	Allied Chem	2200	138¾	134	134½	134½	
128	115	7	Allied Chem pf	400	120	120	120	120½	
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	5800	20¼	19	19	19⅜	
24	5⅜		Alpha Port Cem	500	16	15	15	15½	
47	18½	2	Amerada	3800	43¾	44	44	43¾	
35	7¼		Am Ch Ag Del	100	24	24	24	24½	
28½	8		Am Bank Note	400	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13	
99⅜	34	.3	Am Bank Note pf	20	41½	41½	41½		
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	600	11	10	10	10	
64	23¼		Am Beet Sug pf	30	53	52½	53		
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	28⅝	28	28	28¼	
106	80	7	Am Brake S&F pf	80	91	91	91	93	
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	4400	93½	91	91	91⅝	
134	112	7	Am Can pf	1100	122	120¾	122	120¼	
39¾	6½		Am Car & Fdry	1800	25½	23½	23½	25	
31½	3½		Am Chain pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	48¼	47	47	47¼	
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	3400	54½	49	50	53	
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼	
19⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	20400	11½	10½	10¾	11	
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	1600	23	22	22	22¾	
35⅝	6¼		Am & For Pow	200	17¾	17¼	17¼	17½	
27½	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	13⅞	13½	13½	13½	
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	600	18½	17¾	17¾	18⅜	
16	2½		Am Hide & L	1100	9¼	9	9	8⅞	
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	400	36	36	36	35	
17½	3¾		Am Ice	1200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
15½	4¼		Am International	1400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾	
39½	5¾		Am Locomotive	500	27¾	27	27	29¼	
62	17⅜		Am Loco pf	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
23⅝	3⅛		Am Metal	4200	22	20½	20⅝	20⅜	
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	2200	8	7½	7½	7⅝	
41⅛	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	20	19½	19½		
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	15	14⅜	14⅜	15	
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	24400	13⅜	12½	12⅝	13	
31⅞	5⅜		Am Rolling Mill	2800	17⅞	17½	17½	17	
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	38	38½	38½		
7⅞	⅞		Am Seating	100	3	3	3	2½	
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	34400	49	46½	46⅞	47½	
93	31		Am Smelt & Rf pf	800	93	91	91	89	
73	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	65½	65	65	64	
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	1600	18¾	17¾	17¾	18	
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	57½	55½	57	56¼	
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7800	120	116¾	116¾	118	
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	200	6	6	6	5½	
27⅞	7		Am Type Pf pf	80	12	10½	10½	10	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	3600	20	18¾	18¾	19½	
17	3½		Am Woolen	1600	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	800	54	52¼	54	53½	
14¾	3¾		Am Writ Pap pf	40	7	7	7		
10⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7⅞	7	7	7	
66	20		Am Zinc L&S pf	20	11	11	11		
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	23800	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	600	21	20½	20½	20¼	
7⅝	1		A P W Paper	800	6	5⅞	6		
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	26¾	26½	26¾	26¼	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	75	74	74	75	
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	1200	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
5	¾		Armour Ill B	2200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
93	7		Armour Ill pf	2000	46	43¾	43⅝	45¼	
7	1¼		Arnold Constable	400	4	3⅞	3⅞		
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½		
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	2100	13⅜	12¾	12¾	12½	
61½	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	46¾	46¾	46¾		
15½	6¾		Asso Oil	20	31¾	31	31¼		
80⅜	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	4100	51	47	48	50	
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	400	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	400	33¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
23⅞	4½		Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	23	23	23		
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	11800	31½	30⅜	30⅜	31	
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	400	29⅞	28¾	29¼	28	
31½	5⅝		Atlas Tack	7400	31⅝	30¾	30¾	30½	
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	3400	45	40¾	41½	43	
9⅜	4½		Austin Nichols	100	7½	7½	7½		
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	7800	8½	8	8	8	

			—B—						
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	3100	12¼	11	11¼	12	
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	4200	24⅝	23¼	23⅜	24	
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	200	24½	23½	23⅜	24	
24½	5⅛		Barker Bros pf	10	18	18	18		
11	3		Barnsdall A	12600	9¼	8½	8½	8⅝	
27	7		Beatrice Cream	400	13¾	13	13¼	13¾	
51	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	56	56	56	57	
98½	62¼	5.86	Beig Nat Rys ppf	600	98¾	98¾	98¾	97¾	
15	8¼	1½	Beneficial In Loan	1800	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
21¼	6¼		Bendix Aviation	5100	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14	
33½	9	1	Best & Co	1200	28½	25⅝	28⅛	25½	
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	5100	33⅜	31⅛	32	31⅜	
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	100	49⅞	49¾	49¾	49	
29½	6¼		Bigelow Sanford	20	21½	21½	21½	21½	
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	1400	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21	6⅜		Bloomingdale	50	16	16	16		
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	800	49	47	47	47¼	
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1400	23½	22⅞	22¾	23⅜	
21¾	5½		Borg Warner	1400	16⅜	15½	15½	15⅝	
14⅝	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	2600	9¼	9	9	9	
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	400	28¾	27	27	28¾	
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	47	47	47		
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	200	8½	8¾	8¾		
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾	
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜		
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	800	5¾	5	5	5¼	
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	10	22	22	22	22	
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	1800	3¼	3	3	3¼	
13¼	2½		Bullard	100	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	
5	⅞		Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3		
3	⅛		Burns Bros A cts	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		
13	1¼		Burns Bros pf	110	4¾	4½	4¾		
20⅞	8¼	40	Burroughs Add	6000	15⅞	14⅞	15	14⅝	
4¼	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
43¼	8½		Buyers	1000	25½	23½	23½	24	
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	20	51	51	51		

			—C—						
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	22⅛	21½	21½	22	
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	600	1	1	1	1⅛	
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	7	7	7		
9⅞	2		Calumet & Hecla	700	5¼	5	5	5¼	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1600	28½	26¼	26¼	28	
26⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	4900	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	200	28½	28½	28½	28½	
12½	4¼		Capital Admin	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
103½	30½		Case Thresh	8300	74⅞	70¼	71⅜	72½	
86½	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	67	66	66		
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	3800	23¾	22¼	22¾	22½	
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	17400	46¾	43½	44⅜	45⅜	
12¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	50	5	5	5	5	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	31	30½	30½	30½	
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	20	80	80	80		
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	19700	41	38⅝	38⅞	39½	
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	600	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1400	35	33½	33½	34¼	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5200	40⅝	39½	40	40⅜	
8⅝	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2½	2½		
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	800	5¼	5	5	5	
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	2900	8¾	7⅞	8	8⅜	
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	600	8¼	8	8	8¼	
34¾	2		Chi & N'westn pf	100	13	13	13	13	
12⅜	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	600	8¾	8	8	8	
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
15	2⅞		Chi R I&P 6%	200	4½	4¼	4½		
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	100	6½	6½	6½	8⅝	
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛		
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	21	20¼	20½	20	
16⅛	2		Childs Company	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
21½	6		Chile Copper	70	12½	12	12½	12	
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	45700	45¼	43½	43½	43⅝	
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	900	17⅜	16⅜	17	16¾	
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	67	67	67	67	
55	40	3	City Investing	20	51	51	51		
5¼	¾		City Stores A vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
3⅝	1¼		City Stores	600	1	1	1	1	
8½	1½		City Stores A	30	2¼	2¼	2¼		
2½	⅛		City Stores vtc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27	27	27		
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	700	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
26	3		Collins & Aikman	700	18¼	17¾	17¾	17½	
12	5¼		Colonial Bea Oil	300	7½	7½	7½		
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	800	5¼	5	5	4⅝	
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	250	28	23	23		
42¾	12½		Colo & So 1pf	50	20	20	20		
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	4200	12¾	11	11	12¼	
83	55	6	Columbia G pf A	2100	60	59¼	60		
27¾	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	300	23	22½	22½	22½	
71½	23⅛	2	*Columbian Carb	2100	61¼	58¾	59	57⅝	
19	4		Comm Credit	700	14½	14½	14½	14½	
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	23	23	23		
75⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	91½	91½	91½	91½	
23⅝	18⅛	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	22	23	23		
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3300	34	33⅛	33½	33	
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	88⅜	88	88		
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solventa	12600	34⅜	31⅝	32¼	33	
6⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & So	35700	2⅛	2	2	2⅛	
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	28	27½	27½	28½	
7⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	6200	24¾	23½	23½	24⅛	
5⅜	1¾		Consol Film Ind	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
14⅜	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	2700	10	9½	9½	9½	
64⅞	37⅜	3	Consol Gas	7200	39¼	37⅜	37⅞	38⅜	
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	500	85¼	83⅞	83⅞	84¾	
5½	2		Consol Laundries	400	2½	2½	2½	2½	
13⅝	5		Consol Oil	21900	12¾	12	12	12⅛	
106	95½	2	Consol Oil pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜		
10⅜	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3		
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	1700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	1⅝		Container A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
18⅛	3		Con Baking A	100	10	10	10		
3½	½		Con Baking B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	2900	67⅜	66	66⅛	66	
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	26	25	25		
4	1		Cont Motors	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	8500	18¾	18	18⅜	18⅛	
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2400	73	71	71⅜	72½	
145⅜	117⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	40	136⅝	135½	135½		
7½	2⅜		Coty	800	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		
39½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	300	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
14¾	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	500	36⅛	35	35½	35	
8½	2		Crown Zellerback	300	4	4½	4½		
38½	24½	2.40	Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35		
37⅞	9		Crucible Steel	300	19½	17¾	17¾		
60⅜	16		Crucible Steel pf	200	34⅛	34½	34½	34	
4⅜	½		Cuba Ry pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	300	4½	4½	4½	4½	
59½	70⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	39	38½	38½	40	
32¾	6½		Curtis Publishg	300	16⅛	16	16	16	
4⅜	1½		Curtis-Wright	39600	3½	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	14600	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	12	12	12	12	

			—D—						
8¾	1⅝		Davega St	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾		
48	8¾		Deere & Co	6500	33⅜	31	31½	32¼	
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	600	58	50½	51	53¾	
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	3500	25½	23¼	23	24	
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼	
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	59	58¼	58¼		
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	400	31½	31	31	30½	
29½	17½	1*	Diamond Match	300	26½	26	26½	26	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	3500	38½	37	37¾	37¾	
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	6500	23¼	22	22½	22	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3100	14⅜	14	14½	14⅜	
10¾	2½		Dresser B	200	6	6	6		
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	21500	83¾	80½	80½	80⅝	
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	800	112½	111	111	113	

			—E—						
10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	300	5	5	5		
89¼	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	75½	73½	73½	74	
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	200	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
5¼	⅞		Eitingon Schild	5800	2¾	1⅞	1⅞	2¾	
23	4		Eitingon S pf	200	23½	23	23	23	
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1800	16½	15¾	15¾	15¾	
8¼	1		Elec Boat	800	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1500	6½	5½	5½	6	
36⅛	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	300	12½	12½	12½		
54	31	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	42	41⅞	41⅞	42	
6	⅜		Elk Horn Coal pf	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
82⅞	28	3	Endicott Johnson	200	50	50	50		
47	14½		Engineers P S 5pf	100	15	15	15	13½	
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	500	9½	9	9	9¼	
25⅝	3⅜		Erie RR	1300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	900	17⅝	17	17⅛		
18¼	3		Eureka Vacuum	1600	10	8½	9¼	8½	
7½	⅞		Evans Products	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	

			—F—						
17¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	8	8	8	8	
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	42½	42½	42½	42½	
103	15		Fed Min & Sm	400	100	97	100		
11⅜	¾		Fed Motor Tr	200	5½	5½	5½		
4⅞	¾		Fed Screw W	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	22	22	22		
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	4700	23⅜	21⅜	21½	22⅜	
73⅝	42	2½	First Nat Stores	500	58	54½	56	58	
19	2½		Follansbee	300	10¼	10¼	10¼		
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1700	15⅜	15	15	15¼	
23⅜	2		Foundation	500	13	12	12	12	
19	12½		Fox Film A	800	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
167⅛	97	.6	Freeport Tx pf	100	157½	157½	157½		
47⅜	16⅛	*2	Freeport Texas	3000	47⅜	46	46	46⅜	

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Financial: News and Comment

Accept Argentine Proposal to Pay Frozen Balances

Americans to Get 15-Year 2 P. C. Treasury Bills—40,000,000 Pesos

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Negotiations for the release of 40,000,000 pesos in United States commercial balances frozen in Argentina by the republic's foreign exchange restrictions reached a successful conclusion Monday.

A subcommittee representing United States bankers accepted a proposal of Finance Minister Federico Pinedo through the issuance by Argentina of monthly 15-year dollar Treasury bills at 2 per cent interest, with 4 per cent amortization in the first five years, and the balance to be amortized at 8 per cent annually in the remaining 10 years.

The United States subcommittee accepted on instructions from the New York and Boston principals, who recommended that the plan be declared effective immediately. So far, the owners of 27,000,000 pesos in frozen credits have accepted the agreement, but total subscriptions of more than 40,000,000 pesos were believed assured.

The Treasury bills will be issued on a monthly installment basis, each subscriber receiving 180 monthly notes issued in dollars or pounds sterling at the option of the subscribing companies at the time of subscription.

If the required minimum of 40,000,000 pesos is subscribed by 6 p. m. Nov. 18, the conversion rate will be 11.4 gold pesos per $100, equivalent to .3876 United States dollars per paper peso.

The bills will give the holders the option of converting them at any time during the life of the notes into 20-year dollar bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest and five per cent amortization, beginning in the sixth year. The holders also may convert them, on 90 days' notice, into sterling bonds identical with the bonds which the British accepted under the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement to free their balances here.

Chain Stores Get Greatest Discount From Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, Nov 14 (AP)—The trade commission said today a study of 1929 and 1930 data had shown that chain store grocery systems received nearly twice as great special discounts and allowances from manufacturers as wholesalers and coöperative chains.

The study was based on reports received from 457 manufacturers in 1929 and 464 in 1930 concerning their sales and allowances to 62 grocery chain systems, 93 grocery wholesalers and 44 coöperative grocery chain store systems.

"The average rates of allowances on total sales of all manufacturers to chain store systems (1.89 per cent in 1929 and 2.02 per cent in 1930)" the report said, "were more than twice the rate to wholesalers (0.87 per cent in 1929 and 0.91 per cent in 1930) and almost twice those given to coöperative chains (1.00 per cent in 1929 and 1.04 per cent in 1930)

"However, of the 457 manufacturers reporting in 1929 and 464 reporting in 1930, only 253 and 273 respectively made allowances to chain, wholesale or coöperative dealers.

"Total allowances of $6,306,213 made to all dealers in 1929 amounted to 3.34 per cent of the sales of manufacturers granting allowances. In 1930, the allowances of $6,439,514 were at the rate of 3.43 per cent of sales of those manufacturers who gave allowances."

Provision of Banking Act Affects N.Y. Bank Deposits

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—According to Clinton Gilbert & Co., that provision of the Banking Act which prohibits payment of interest on demand deposits affects about 90 per cent of the total net deposits of New York Clearing House banks. Latest report of members of that association shows total net deposits of $6,407,745,000, of which $5,639,361,000 is in form of demand and $768,384,000 in time deposits.

Estimated on an extremely conservative basis of $5,000,000,000 average yearly demand deposits and 1 per cent interest rate, annual saving to these banks is $50,000,000, according to the firm.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
South Aya. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

Against Price Fixing

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Warren M. Persons

Consulting Economist, Formerly Professor at Harvard.

Oil Price Fixing A Detriment, Says Noted Economist

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK — Grave economic consequences are threatened in the Government's effort to fix the price of all petroleum products on Dec. 1, according to a statement by Warren M. Persons, New York consulting economist, formerly professor of economics at Harvard.

"To initiate a system of price fixing in competitive industries," he says, "is to start a chain of developments of the gravest significance to our economic, political and social order. If this be not realized by advocates of price fixing, then they would inadvertently change the form of our Government without realizing what they are doing.

"If they do realize the consequences of price fixing, then let it be made clear that they are advocating the first decisive step leading to the destruction of economic freedom, individual liberty and our form of government.

"Secretary Ickes' order proposes to establish a rigid price structure beginning with crude petroleum and not ending until the products are sold to the consumer. This is a type of price fixing which has never before been attempted, except in war time, then infrequently, and even then the prices were maxima, not minima.

"Price fixing of petroleum products requires solution of the insoluble problem of specifying wholesale and retail prices of such products in equitable relationship to the prices of other commodities, competitive or not, in the entire price structure, and to the general levels of wholesale and retail price.

"The prices of various commodities are at any time related to each other by the competitive forces of supply and demand for each of these commodities in a free market. There is no 'normal' price relationship among commodities for depression, for business recovery, for prosperity or for business recession. The history of governmental price fixing in competitive industries in peace times is a history of failures."

Fewer Applications For Loans Indicate Improved Business

A decline in the number of applications for loans on life insurance policies and a curtailment in the surrender of policies for cash were reported today by William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. This, he said, is indicative of improved business conditions.

Restrictions upon the withdrawal of life insurance funds imposed by most of the states last spring when the banks were closed have practically all been lifted, and, according to Mr. Law, the companies are now permitted to grant nearly all the loan applications being made by policyholders.

"No definite figures are available concerning all the life companies," Mr. Law said, "but there is no doubt but what there has been a decided decrease in the number of applications. As a rule a policyholder does not draw upon his life insurance until other sources of financial assistance have been exhausted. The fact that fewer persons are borrowing on their policies would indicate that there has been improvement in business conditions."

Borrowings on life insurance policies, which have been unusually large during the last two or three years, reached their peak last spring. During the height of the run on the banks, there was an indirect drain on them through the withdrawal of funds from life insurance companies which were among the largest bank depositors.

Restrictions on further life insurance withdrawals were imposed by state insurance commissioners to prevent a continuance of this indirect drain on the banks and to forestall the possibility of a run on the life companies.

Mexican Silver Mining Is Stimulated by Price Rise

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Recent increases in the price of silver have brought greatly increased activity to the mines of Mexico.

Silver mining was especially stimulated in the state of Guanajuato and Zacatecas, where hundreds of employees have been brought back to work, resulting in heavy production.

One of the largest shipments in recent years left Vera Cruz last week, consisting of 6,500,000 ounces consigned to New York

Administration For Debtors Is Opinion of Many

Reason for President's Gold Policy—Borrowers Now in Saddle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The key to the riddle of the Roosevelt gold policy, in the view of many observers here, is that this is "an administration for debtors." The Hoover Administration, which it supplanted, was, in the same view, an "administration for creditors." The theory presupposes that the debtors of the country are now in the saddle, and that in Mr. Roosevelt they at last have a Chief Executive who is fighting their battles.

Mr. Roosevelt has just reviewed his whole gold purchase policy with the membership of his gold Cabinet, and under the particular leadership of Professors Warren and Rogers. Following this, the Secretary of the Treasury indicated yesterday that there would be no deviation from the program as previously adopted. The occasion has given rise to new surveys of the whole monetary and financial situation of the country. In this, the appearance of the Government as a "debtors' Administration" is perhaps the most important single factor.

The Administration is embarked on an experiment of selling American dollars abroad at cut-rate prices on the theory that if the price is depressed abroad it will also fall at home, and that the prices of other commodities will correspondingly advance.

Bound to Raise Prices

Although there is dispute over almost every detail of this program, believed to have been sponsored originally by Professor Warren of Cornell, there is one matter over which there is no dispute, namely Mr. Roosevelt's ultimate objective. As he has reiterated on every available occasion, he intends to raise prices, and if not by one means then by another. It is this determination which makes the Roosevelt Administration an "Administration for debtors."

In the inflated profit era before 1929 the well-to-do emerged with greater advantages than their poorer neighbors, and vast obligations were floated and written up at high prices, whether in the form of Wall Street bonds, or farm mortgages. Then came the crash, and the dollar began to increase in purchasing power to the accompanying advantage of creditors everywhere. The debtors had to pay back debts contracted in cheap dollars, with dear dollars. What followed has been, as much as anything else, a debtors' revolt.

A good deal of the bewilderment among orthodox economists over Mr. Roosevelt's various gold moves apparently arises from failure to recognize this fundamental fact that it is a "debtors' Administration."

Still in the Dark

In the same way, many Wall Street stockbrokers and bankers can not really accept the matter at face value. The new economics seem topsy-turvy to them because they still instinctively assume their own survival, in more or less the present form, no matter what else happens; whereas Mr. Roosevelt takes no such view, and so far as Wall Street goes is looking toward radical changes.

The matter is summed up succinctly in the answer attributed to the late A. L. Erlanger to an actor.

"I've got to live," said the actor.

"Not necessarily," said Mr. Erlanger.

Wall Street assumes that it has "got to live," but Mr. Roosevelt says, "not necessarily." That is the profound difference in viewpoint which makes it so hard for Wall Street, or orthodox economists everywhere, to understand the extraordinary new money policies

In the rejection of these policies some of the "sound-money" school have cast appealing glances at Congress as a possible escape. No hope would seem to have slighter foundation.

Same Old Crowd

The next session of Congress will be composed of the same men who failed by only 11 votes to approve the Wheeler 16-to-1 silver resolution in the Senate last year; who passed the Wheeler gold inflation amendment to the farm bill, 64 to 21, in the Upper House, and 307 to 86 in the Lower House; who swept through the bill invalidating the gold-payment clause in contracts, 48 to 20 in the Senate, and 283 to 57 in the House!

The farm revolt since then has further emphasized debtors' discontent; the very "failure" of the NRA, which certain unwise rugged individualists have been preaching, will be advanced as an argument for even more radical measures. There is every prospect, therefore, that if there is to be any brake on inflation in the new session next January it will be that of the White House on Congress—not Congress on the White House! And any battle Mr. Roosevelt may fight as a debtors' champion in the next Congress, he is likely to win.

In the Roosevelt price-boosting efforts, it is often objected that the farmer who owes $1000 is not benefited by the doubling of prices, since everything he buys goes up correspondingly with everything he sells.

The idea of "cutting the dollar in two" is ridiculed; as well, it is said, cut the yard rule in two; call every half-pound a "pound"; call six eggs a "dozen"! This, of course, leaves out of reckoning the fact that a contracted debt is a fixed sum, and that consequently the farmer's mortgage falls to a ratio of only $500 in respect to the new prices if these are doubled. It is so of debtors' obligations everywhere. Price-boosting and dollar devaluation are of direct benefit to debtors all over the country. It is the program of sponsoring such a result that makes Mr. Roosevelt's a "Debtors' Administration."

Experts Declare Gold Mining Boom Faces Serious Obstacles

Deterrents Named as Investment Money Lack, Sense of Impermanence in Gold Situation, Belief That Few Deposits Are Left, Distrust of Promoters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 14—Five obstacles stand in the way of a real gold mining boom in the United States, despite the wide publicity recently given President Roosevelt's new gold policy, according to experts here. While discounting the President's optimism, they admit any or all of these obstacles may be overcome.

First stand the general business conditions which more or less restrict the amount of money available for investment. Even with all the gold talk, mining concerns report no appreciable increase in stock sales.

Secondly looms a sense of impermanence in the gold price situation. Early in the fall, the President partially lifted the gold embargo he had imposed during the bank holiday last March. He allowed newly mined gold to be sold at world market prices—an overnight jump to gold miners of about 30 per cent. Later he created an American gold mart, with prices slightly above the world price. All this helped the few mines already producing gold in the United States. But the President hasn't yet said how long the high prices will continue.

As yet there has been no wholesale rush of capital to open up new mines or clear up old ones and install modern machinery at costs which would require at least a year or two of the high prices to repay.

In the third place, gold miners recognize that the Administration's moves have not been designed primarily to aid them; but, instead, toward international manipulation of the dollar; therefore, should a world-wide race toward devaluation of national moneys start, there is no guarantee that the present policy with its consequent high gold price would not experience a very sudden change.

Fourth, there rises the question as to whether there is any gold to mine; that is to say, of appreciable value or quantity. In that connection some statements from a recent bulletin of the United States Department of the Interior, geological survey, are illuminating. "Our West," notes the bulletin, "was explored and developed by a hardy race of pioneers, well equipped with physique and courage, and most of the mining districts and many of the outstanding mines were discovered by those who turned their attention toward prospecting. Even in those early days, however, only a small proportion of the prospectors actually found and acquired possession of valuable mineral deposits.

"During the 70 or 80 years that have elapsed since the discovery of our oldest western mining districts the country has been thoroughly covered by prospectors, many of them favored by years of practical experience.

The discovery and profitable mining of gold remain one of the most highly speculative businesses known. This speculative angle brings up the fifth and final barrier facing the expected gold boom. Gold mining has had a romantic past. One of the most colorful periods in the nation's history centers around the early day gold rushes and booms in the west.

Because the industry is so colorful and offers "get rich quick" possibilities, many promoters have engaged in the "industry" of selling gold stocks to the general public. One responsible man, in a position to know, but who wished his name withheld because he engages in the mining business, recently made a check for his own information which revealed that approximately 1000 such promoters are now engaged in mining the public, realizing about $65,000,000 a year gross receipts. It was estimated that less than 5 per cent of this amount, in turn, was actually expended in real mining work.

So lurid and artful have been the claims of these promoters they have lost effect with a large portion of the intelligent investors. Like the old fable, they have yelled "Wolf" so often they now go unheard, when there might be more reason for their claims.

This distrust on the part of many investors constitutes one of the principal handicaps to the raising of new money for mining ventures.

The federal trades commission has ruled that concerns which had made bona fide offers of their securities to the public before the effective date of the law might sell out their issues. This freed many concerns from compliance with the act. New companies formed here for gold mining since the passage of the act have apparently found little difficulty in securing approval—indeed, since they are almost entirely speculative, and say so, they can hardly be denied approval, under the law.

The World's Business

Britain Abandons Tariff Truce

Tariff Truce

GREAT BRITAIN is the fifth country to withdraw from the tariff truce that was fixed up by Mr. Norman H. Davis at the beginning of the world conference last July. Holland led the trek. These two countries were stalwarts of freer trade in the days before the financial collapse of 1931. Having tried unavailingly to persuade the world to return to freer commercial exchanges, they themselves embarked on protection. Britain has since been giving the protectionist world a lesson or two in its own practices—so much so that several of the nations withdrawing from the tariff truce stated at the time of their withdrawal that the development of British protectionism made adherence to the truce meaningless. The fact was that, before Britain signed the truce, it made its allegiance contingent upon the implementation of the tariff program which had already been mapped out. All that was banned by the signatories was the obstacles to trade which came from a new initiative.

* * *

Retaliation

British action, which takes effect on Dec. 7, may be due to the fact that Britain wishes to prepare itself against the continued decline in the American dollar abroad. The dollar must fall in terms of something. It is falling in gold and also in sterling. This means that both gold and sterling are going up in terms of dollars. In such circumstances, it is now cheaper for foreigners to buy American than British goods. It is much cheaper, also, for the British themselves to buy many American goods than their own. For instance, in the course of the last two weeks, the price reduction in pounds of American goods has been about 12 per cent. When domestic prices in the United States goes up in harmony with dollar depreciation, which is the President's objective, this differential will not obtain. Then the artificial advantage in competition will end. So long as the differential remains, however, the British will be worried, and will doubtless contemplate what measures they can institute in order to offset the advantage. Two ways are open to them. One is to depreciate the pound pari passu with the depreciation of the dollar. The other is to embargo American products till American prices have gone up.

* * *

Currency Protection

Mr. Francis W. Hirst, who contributes a weekly column of financial comment from London to the New York Herald Tribune, says that competitive depreciation is out of the question. With his close connections with the "City," Mr. Hirst should know. For my part, I am inclined to agree with him. My reason is the reappointment of Mr. Montagu Norman as the governor of the Bank of England for, I believe, the fourteenth time. Mr. Norman is the zealous guardian of an upright currency. He is reputed to be one of the orthodox financiers of the City of London who upheld Britain's post-war return to the gold standard at the pre-war parity. As foreign economists, such as Charles Rist, of the Bank of France, and John H. Williams, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, agree, the pound was priced too high at that figure, in relation to the domestic price level. The reckoning came in September, 1931, when the pound fell off its too-high perch. This came about as a result of the steady recall from London of short-term funds which the British had been borrowing from foreigners in an effort to sustain the pound. Since that date, Mr. Norman has been intent on trying to find a true value for the pound with the view of reattaching it to gold at that ratio. Northern industrialists would doubtless like to see the pound artificially depreciated. But Mr. Norman's orthodox makeup is against them.

* * *

London

Mr. Hirst, however, did not mention Mr. Norman. His reasons fo rthinking that Great Britain would spurn a currency war probably had more to do with London's position as world financier and world creditor. This is something which is as valuable to Britain as its export trade. When the pound fell off gold, there were those who foretold the end of the pound as the currency in which business men in out-of-the-way countries would elect to receive payment for their exports. Money holders were fleeing from the pound. But, as time went on, and it was seen that there was to be no currency experimentation in Britain, confidence returned to the pound in such quantity as to be distinctly embarrassing to Britain. A score of countries elected to fasten their units to the off-gold pound. Thus we have a new currency area to which Sir Basil Blackett, in his book, "Planned Money," has given the name Sterlingaria. There is also a renewal of confidence in the pound outside Sterlingaria. At this moment, for instance, Americans and Frenchmen are transferring their money to Britain. Moreover, Britain has some five billions of pounds invested in foreign enterprises. If the pound were to follow the dollar into headlong depreciation, then the returns on these investments could be paid in constantly depreciating pounds, so impoverishing the many people in Britain who subsist on investments abroad. These are some of the considerations which must have animated Mr. Hirst's dismissal of the report of a currency war.

H. B. E.

Says Federal Gold Policy Will Help Business Recovery

Brookmire Sums Up What Devaluationists Expect From Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Expansion in business is expected to be renewed in the immediate future, and the new gold policy of the Government should expedite that renewal, the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., states in an article in its current semi-monthly publication. If the daily quotation of gold continues being raised at the rate of about $3.75 a month, it is estimated that by the middle of January the old mint price of $20.67 an ounce will be doubled.

Policy of Government

"Much has been said and written about the probable effects of this gold policy," says the Brookmire exposition. "Most of the comment has been critical and represents the viewpoint of conservative economists. Everyone must recognize, however, that this step represents the actual policy of the Government; and in order to view it in its proper perspective, it is necessary to consider also the argument upon which this measure is based."

A summation is made of the results which the gold devaluationists expect from this policy as follows:

"With the nations on gold, $1 exchanged for approximately 25 French francs, 20 Italian lire, 4 German marks, and 4 English shillings—the reason being that in such relations these currencies contained the same amounts of gold. It follows that if the dollar were reduced in gold content to the same gold content as the French franc, that the dollar would then be worth one French franc.

"By the same token, it follows that any staple or world commodity exchanging in the world's markets for 25 francs would, as of the day that this reduction were made, be worth $25. This is the reasoning behind the Government's monetary policy.

"Bidding up the price of gold is tantamount to reducing the gold content of the dollar. It is apparent that this policy will therefore increase the dollar price of staple commodities, such as wheat, corn, copper, cotton, sugar, oil, etc., that is, staples that have a world market. This, and this alone, is the object of the new monetary policy.

Dollar Price Raised

"It must be observed that this does not increase the gold price of these commodities. It increases only the dollar price. It should be obvious to everyone why higher prices for staples are necessary. The main reason is that taxes, the debt burden, interest charges, utility rates, railroad rates, etc., paid in America by the producers of these commodities, were all based upon a price level materially higher than currently prevails, and that unless this price level is restored in dollars, producers of these staples cannot meet these fixed charges and bankruptcies, foreclosures and insolvencies of necessity result.

"With the fixed charges absorbing in many cases the total income of the producers of these staples within our country, these producers were unable to buy the products of industry. Wherefor factories closed their doors, railroad tonnage declined and demoralization of business set in. With the restoration of these price levels, producers of these staples can pay fixed charges with a fraction of the staples that they produce and will therefore have funds with which they can again buy the products of industry.

"The effect of these results will be a tremendous stimulation of business, larger earnings for railroads, utilities, and industrial and commercial corporations. This is bound to reflect itself in higher prices for stock equities, and in higher prices for low grade and medium grade bonds, which are restored to value by the same process."

Interest On Loans To Railroads Cut To 4 P. C. by RFC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Reconstruction Corporation today reduced interest on loans to railroads from 5 to 4 per cent a year for the 12 months beginning last Nov. 1, with the understanding that the carriers will use the savings to employ additional men during the winter.

Announcing the interest reduction on railroad loans, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation, said:

"This action is based on requests for a reduction in interest rates from a number of railroad executives who have offered to use the amount of such reduction together with substantial additional funds in making extraordinary expenditures during the next six months.

"This would mean expenditures for labor, equipment and material, over and above their budget for this period or in excess of the program presently contemplated by them, the purpose being to help to promote the President's recovery program."

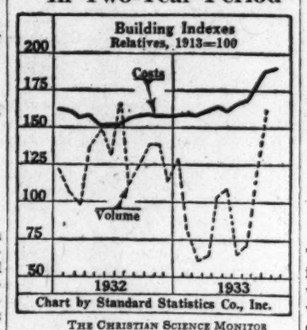
Yield Rates on Long-Term Bank Acceptances Raised

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Yield rates on longer term bankers acceptances were raised ⅛ of 1 per cent today

A similar advance was made last week on short term paper. The revision served to bring yields in closer alignment with those on short term government securities which were increased by recent price declines.

The new rates are ⅜ of 1 per cent bid, ⅝ asked for four months' bills, 1 per cent bid, ¾ asked for five and six months.

Construction Work In Two-Year Period



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart, based upon data compiled by the Engineering News Record, shows the course of heavy construction activity during the last two years.

Construction volumes rose seasonably during May and June. The public works program did not become effective until September.

Railroads Make Marked Progress Toward Recovery

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The railroads are on the upgrade.

Standard Statistics Company estimated today that by Jan. 1, 1934, the class 1 railroads of the country will, in the aggregate, probably have fully earned their fixed charges for the entire calendar year of 1933—and this despite a $122,000,000 deficit for the first five months of the year.

As a result, what seemed a year ago to be one of the weakest elements in the economic structure will have made marked progress toward recovery.

One of the alarming aspects of the 1932 financial situation and one which was an important factor in the formation of the RFC was the inability of the railroads to earn their fixed charges—chiefly bond interest. This threatened widespread bankruptcies and severe losses to banks, insurance companies and trust funds which long have been heavy investors in rail stocks.

In recent months, however, the carriers have been leaning less and less on RFC loans. As of Sept. 30, last, roads had borrowed a total of $381,313,000 from the RFC and repaid about $50,000,000.

Emphasis in Washington is no longer being placed on preserving the solvency of the railroads so much as providing them with credit to resume more normal expenditures for equipment and maintenance, as a measure of providing employment. In 1932, substantial loans were made to meet interest on debt, inasmuch as the carriers failed to earn fixed charges in that year by $153,000,000.

It has been through a combination of increased freight business and rigid control over operating expenses that the roads have been able to improve their position. Of course, some individual roads are still not earning their charges, and earnings are yet far from what was considered satisfactory a few years ago.

Crude Oil Output Up 3792 Barrels In Daily Average

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 14 (AP)—National crude oil output stayed for the second week within the 2,338,500 barrel allowable fixed by the oil administrator, although an increase of 3812 barrels in daily average was shown, the Oil and Gas Journal reports. The average for the last week was given as 2,316,944 barrels.

Oklahoma output increased from 429,285 barrels last week to 498,270 barrels, 3720 barrels above the allotment for the State.

Texas, while showing a marked drop, from 994,487 to 916,894 barrels, still was considerably above the 875,000 barrels ordered by the State Railroad Commission, but well within the national allocation of 965,000.

California was 25,000 barrels above the allotment at 480,000 barrels and 10,000 barrels above last week's average.

Kansas was below the 116,000 barrels permitted at 107,355 daily, although 3070 above the preceding week's average.

The Rocky Mountain area, with an allotment of 80,300 barrels, was down 580 barrels to 80,390 daily.

Eastern areas, down 500 to 125,500 barrels, were 1300 barrels above the allotment.

Continued Rise In Business Failures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—There was a further increase in the number of business failures in the United States for last week, but higher figures during the closing months of the year until January are not unusual. The records of Dun & Bradstree, Inc., for the week up to Nov. 9 show a total of 338 business insolvencies, compared with 294 and 290 similar defaults respectively, in the two preceding weeks, and 495 failures in the like week of last year. The increase shown, however, continues somewhat below the seasonable average of some preceding years.

The increase over the total for the preceding week was mainly in the South. The number also was somewhat above that for the preceding week in the West, as well as slightly higher in the East. A trifling reduction appears for the Pacific Coast states

Buying Movement In Cloth Market Gains Momentum

Broadcloths, Print Cloths and Sheetings Lead in Sales Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 14—The long-expected buying movement in coarse yarn goods began to develop during the latter half of last week. Buying of print cloths, broadcloths, and sheetings broadened into a very appreciable volume on Friday, and continued during the short session of Saturday. Merchants expect the movement to continue into this week, as it is known that there is a large accumulation of needs awaiting some signal to buy.

The continued efforts of the Government to lift prices of farm products and other commodities began to take effect on the speculative markets, but finally spread to many commodities, including cotton, whose advance was reflected in the cotton cloth market. The effect was mainly to stiffen prices which were becoming shaky. More than 20,000,000 yards were sold on Friday without any advance in prices, and nearly as much more on Saturday.

The buying was done mostly by converters who had not yet done much buying for next year's first quarter deliveries. The bag trade was also well represented for the first time in many weeks.

Department Store Sales

Department store buyers are said to be still in the reactionary class. Their great effort, with few exceptions, appears to be to force down prices on the primary markets to last year's level. After demanding extreme concessions on the basis of a very large volume they finally ordered a small fraction at once and the balance on future demand.

There has been considerable discussion on the desirability of mill men paying more attention to self-regulation. It has already been proved that with all the active mills working the permitted 80 hours a week, they can very easily produce enough goods in four months to glut the market.

The Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board at a conference last Friday received the indorsement of the industries committee. This committee is composed of mill owners or managers from plants in all sections of the cotton textile industry charged with supervising the functioning of the industry's code.

This is the first time in the history of any industry under a code that machinery has been devised enabling a governmental body composed of representatives of labor and the public as well as industry to cooperate closely with an entire industry in working out detailed problems of working conditions and thus taking them out of the realm of controversy. This committee was originally appointed by Administrator Johnson on August 1 to study the "stretch-out" system, but has now been extended to function in all controversial relations.

Fine Goods Quiet

Fine goods markets were not greatly improved last week, but there was evidence that the price weakness which has been gradually accumulating has been arrested. Whether this is the result of the disposal of surplus stocks or a reaction of the hopefulness engendered by the authorization of a planning and advisory board for the industry is not apparent. The fact is that buyers can no longer wrest concessions from sellers. Total sales ran into a moderate volume by the accumulation of small orders.

Thirteen National Banks Are Reopened

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The opening of 13 national banks during the first 10 days of November was announced by J. F. T. O'Connor today to have restored $16,084,000 in deposits.

During the same period six national banks had their reorganization plans approved by the Treasury, involving $2,825,000 in deposits.

National banks restored to active operation included: Claremont National Bank of Claremont, N. H., and the Farmers National Bank of Houlton, Maine.

FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA!

SEE NEWSPAPERS ON AND AFTER NOV. 15th

Pittsburgh Picks Up Gauntlet Tossed It by Racketeer Gangs

Better Business Bureau Refuses to Be Intimidated and Police Ask Merchants to Coöperate in Minimizing Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Headway is being made by legitimate business and law enforcement groups here in combatting the racket octopus that has been squeezing more than $1,000,000 a year out of the pockets of commerce.

Perhaps the most marked advance in this underworld traffic within the past three or four years was the recent arrest of 16 confessed members of a fake accident insurance ring. More than 50 persons, including half a dozen physicians and lawyers, were involved in the ring's activities through which thousands of dollars were illegally collected from insurance companies, according to detectives in the Pittsburgh police department.

Operation of the mob was simple. One of their members was selected as the "victim," beaten and bruised, but to bed and a physician called to certify that he had been injured by a hit-and-run motorist.

However, the most open flaunting of the law came to light when notes were sent to 10 directors of the Better Business Bureau warning them to "resign from the bureau and save yourself a lot of trouble." These notes have acted as boomerangs on the senders and have consolidated efforts of this agency and its affiliates to cope with the racketeer menace.

"We will not be intimidated by them," declares Capt. Reuel W. Elton, manager of the bureau, "and will proceed against them and against all racketeers with all the strength we have. We will go as far as the business men will back us—and if business is interested in its own safety, that will be to the limit."

Thus Pittsburgh sees and, with the rest of a racket-harassed nation, sets out to solve its crime problem.

The campaign into which hoodlums have forced the city's business men has resolved itself into three phases: an inquiry by the board of strategy of the business bureau; a summons to all business men to cooperate with Mayor John S. Herron and police heads by refusing to pay tribute to racketeers; and an independent political movement by the Citizens' League of Allegheny County to enlist all voters in an unending fight for "spoilless" government.

Activities of the so-called "Forty Thieves" already threaten, however, to overshadow this charity racket figure, Captain Elton reports, "Forty Thieves" being the name he has given to an organized and well-financed group which uses strong-arm methods in securing bankrupt stocks.

To the bureau's inquiry into this racket are attributed the warning letters to its directors. This attack brought from Mayor Herron the statement that "I have every confidence in our police department and feel that the members of the department will coöperate with those in charge in first cleaning up and then preserving law and order."

The man whose job it is to supervise this clean-up is Mr. Harmar D. Denny Jr., member of a socially prominent Pittsburgh family, and recently appointed director of the Department of Public Safety. Mr. Denny invites every business man and individual in the city to cooperate with him in an effort to "get rid of these pests."

Lined up behind Mr. Denny is Mr. Franklin T. McQuaide, police superintendent, who declares he is confident that "legitimate business won't stand for the blackmailer, the hijacker, and the shakedown artist." He also, however, warns that the public must coöperate "with the police instead of the criminals."

Previously the city's anti-racket activities had been centered on fake automobile club memberships, suit clubs, and a few questionable union organizations, and involved a few minor arrests.

The movement to eliminate the spoils system and "selfish, grasping politicians who look upon government as a private racket," is regarded as a vital part of the general crime-fighting plan, according to Mr. Leslie M. Johnston, chairman of the Citizens' League. Here again the business man is urged to interest himself.

"If he neglects to do so," says Judge Frank P. Patterson of Common Pleas Court, "he will see himself the victim of sabotage. The only safety lies in extermination of the racketeer and an extermination must begin at the source. That source is political privilege."

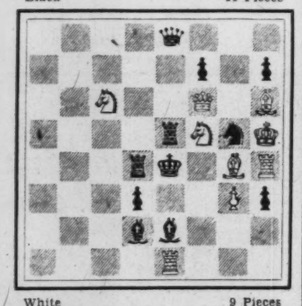
Judge Patterson, as presiding judge of the Criminal Court, recently assumed the leadership in a campaign carrying the fight against vice out into the county.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1565
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 11 Pieces



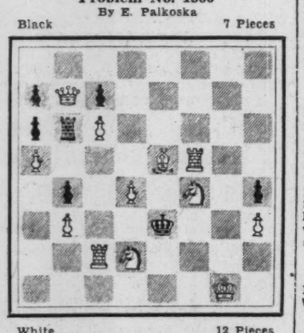
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

(Originally awarded third prize, the Sports and Radio eleventh half-yearly tourney, but, since second-prize winner has been "cooked," presumably promoted to second prize. Eaton, a Harvard senior, is problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin.)

Problem No. 1566
By E. Palkoska

Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Trollhattans, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1563. RxKtP
No. 1564. 1. P-Kt5 threat
2. P-Kt6
1. ——— B-QB7
2. Kt-R6
1. ——— B-Q6
2. KtxP
1. ——— B-K5 or QxKP
2. Kt-K8
1. ——— B-B4 or Kt3
2. Kt-B8

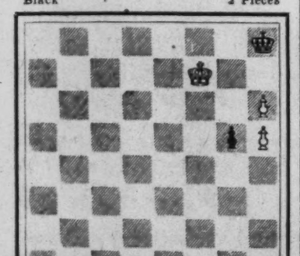
End-Game No. 173. White wins: 1 R-B3, P-Kt7; 2 B-B1, P-Kt8(Q); 3 R-R3 mate!

End-Games

There is something quite dramatic about a draw of this kind. Supposed to have been played in an actual game by A. Kramer (the well-known German problemist?).

End-Game No. 174

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and draw

Notes

I. I. Kashdan, leading American player and challenger for the United States title, will attempt to break the world's record for simultaneous play in an exhibition to be played at the Triable Ball Room, 60-19 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, New York City, on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 28. Here he will meet at least 400 players, consulting in groups of four at 100 or more tables. Capablanca and Alekhine have each played 200 opponents, consulting in groups of four, and Marshall has played as many as 156 games at one time against individual opponents.

Recently at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York City, several consultation games between club experts have been played. In the game below, Kashdan is on the losing side. On their fifteenth move the victors initiated an aggressive combination and eventually offered the exchange for a pawn and the attack. Later this netted two clear pawns, which, despite a treacherous rook ending, were sufficient

Philidor Defense

Simonson and Grossman White	Kashdan and Phillips Black	Simonson and Grossman White	Kashdan and Phillips Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 B-B3	QR-K
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	30 P-Kt3	P-QR4
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	31 R-Q6	P-Kt5
4 PxP	KtxP	32 B-Q5	Kt-R3
5 Q-Q5	Kt-B4	33 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt
6 B-KKt5	B-K2	34 RxKtP	K-B
7 PxP	QxP	35 RxKt	B-Kt
8 Kt-B3	QxQ	36 B-Q6	BxKt
9 KtxQ	B-Q3	37 BxRch	RxB
10 Castles	Kt-K3	38 BxB	KxB
11 B-QB4	Kt-B3	39 RxQRP	K-B3
12 KR-K	Castles	40 P-KR4	R-K5
13 B-R4	P-QR3	41 R-R6ch	K-B2
14 K-Kt	P-QKt4	42 R-KKt6	P-R4
15 Kt-Kt6	PxKt	43 PxP	RxP
16 B-Q5	B-Kt2	44 R-QKt6	RxP
17 RxKt	PxR	45 RxP	RxP
18 BxPch	K-R	46 P-R4	P-Kt4
19 RxB	P-R3	47 R-Kt4	K-Kt3
20 B-Q7	Kt-Kt	48 K-Kt2	K-R4
21 B-Kt4	B-B	49 R-Kt	P-Kt5
22 Kt-K5	R-K	50 P-Kt4	K-R5
23 B-Q	R-R2	51 P-R5	P-Kt6
24 P-KB4	B-B4	52 P-R6	K-R6
25 P-KKt4	B-K5	53 P-R7	R-B
26 B-Kt3	R-QB	54 P-Kt5	K-R7
27 R-Q4	B-R2	55 RxP	Resigns
28 P-B5	R-K2		

Upon his return to Paris from New York, Dr. Alekhine engaged in an informal match with Dr. O. Bernstein, another Parisian expatriate (both are now naturalized French citizens). The latter blundered in the first game, and lost quickly. The second was a draw, with a repetition of moves, neither player caring to take any chances in a mid-game mixup. And the third was one of Dr. Alekhine's rare losses. Dr. Bernstein won a Queens and Pawns ending with accurate and persistent play.

Three Knights Defense
Third Game

Bernstein White	Alekhine Black	Bernstein White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	35 Q-R3!!	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	36 P-R6	Q-Kt2
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	37 Q-K3ch	K-B2
4 B-B4	Kt-B3	38 QxP	Q-R8ch
5 Castles	Castles	39 K-Kt2	QxP
6 P-Q3	BxKt	40 QxPch	K-Kt2
7 PxB	P-Q4	41 Q-Q7ch	K-Kt3
8 PxP	KtxP	42 QxP(B7)	Q-R
9 B-Q2	B-Kt5	43 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt2
10 R-K	Q-Q3	44 Q-K7ch	K-Kt3
11 R-Kt	Kt-Kt3	45 Q-K6ch	K-Kt2
12 B-QKt5	QR-K	46 P-B3!	Q-Kt2
13 BxKt	PxB	47 K-Kt3	Q-QB2ch
14 P-B4	Kt-R5	48 K-Kt4	Q-Kt2
15 Q-K2	P-KB4	49 P-B4	K-B
16 Q-K3	P-K5	50 Q-B6ch	K-Kt
17 PxP	RxP	51 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
18 QxP	BxKt	52 Q-Q6	Q-Bch
19 PxB	RxRch	53 P-B5	Q-K
20 BxR	Kt-Kt3	54 K-B4!	K-B2
21 P-B5	Q-Kt3ch	55 Q-R6	K-Kt
22 K-B!	Kt-Q4	56 Q-B6	Q-Ktch
23 R-Kt8	Q-R4	57 Q-Q6	Q-Kt2
24 RxRch	KxR	58 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
25 Q-Kt8ch	K-K2	59 K-Kt5	P-R3ch
26 Q-Kt3	QxRP	60 K-B4	Q-KB2
27 R-Q2	Q-R8ch	61 K-K5!	P-R4
28 K-K2	Q-R8	62 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
29 P-QB4	Q-K4ch	63 K-Q6!	Q-KR2
30 K-B	Kt-B3	64 Q-Q8ch	K-B2
31 B-B3	Q-K3	65 Q-K7ch	K-Kt
32 P-R4	P-Kt4	66 QxQch	KxQ
33 P-R5	P-Kt5	67 P-B6	Resigns
34 BxKtch	QxB		

LaGuardia in Havana; Doesn't Fear Dodge

HAVANA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor-Elect of New York City, landed here today from the liner Pennsylvania on a vacation cruise to rest up from the ardors of the recent campaign. He was received by Señor Carlos M. Cuartas, representing Mayor Ramon Blanco of Havana.

After receiving newspaper men and photographers, LaGuardia went to the American Club as the luncheon guest of Mr. A. N. Roberts, a member of the Mayor-Elect's detachment overseas during the war. Asked if the fact that the election of Mr. William Dodge as District Attorney of Manhattan, a Tammany candidate would interfere with his plans, he replied: "No. If it does we will wipe the difficulties away."

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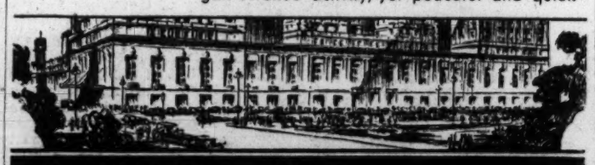

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Motion Pictures

Continental Hors-D'Œuvre

It is a joy to see a foreign film again and those who have been missing the Fine Arts Theater this season can sally forth to Tremont Temple and revel in the rare continental flavor of "Vi som går Köksvägen" ("Servants' Entrance" to us). The audience of the opening on Monday was preponderantly Swedish, but that need not deter Bostonians with an international eye and ear from engaging in a little movie exploration.

Nor need the Swedish dialogue be considered too much of a handicap. The pantomime clearly tells the story of the mischievous society girl who goes into service for a year on a wager. Naturally, since what is hard necessity to some girls is a lark to her, she doesn't take the hardships very seriously and, eventually finding what seems a very comfortable situation as second maid, meets all minor disasters with a smile and exerts her gracious feminine influence on those about her. In a short time she has the cook fluffing out her thin, straight hair and doing radio exercises in flowered pajamas; the kitchen maid smearing her plain face with lipstick and mascara. And the nice young chauffeur whose attention she engages turns out to be an engineer and of course her social equal.

The cast, we should say, is distinctly Swedish all-star. Excellent character work on all adult sides, the cock (Karin Swanström) especially to be noted. Tutta Berntzen as Helga, the maid pro tem, is all glint and glimmer, a charming girl and flexible actress. Item I: her hair is dark and straight; the remaining items that score for her success are too many to be listed. The chauffeur is nice, too.

The picture has that certain something that the finest Hollywood craftsmanship still misses. Imaginative byplay and a little dancing and music are part of the action. There are Swedish short subjects and newsreels also on the bill, all immensely interesting.

Touring the Night Clubs

If we provincials must see the blazoned night life of Broadway, probably an expedition by motion picture is as close as some of us care to come to it. So Mr. Ed Sullivan, a Broadway columnist we understand, kindly conducts us to the high spots, in the "Broadway Travelogue," called "Mr. Broadway," now on view at the Tremont Theater.

It is a play without a plot—except for one rather sordid melodramatic interlude—for no plot is intended. It is rather a peepshow at the Great Ones whom fortune is not otherwise likely to bring across our paths. We are invited to gape with awed faces at the Central Park Casino, the Hollywood, the Paradise, Primo Carnera, Blossom Seeley, Jack Dempsey, Lupe Velez and a host of other celebrities some of whose names we never heard before. It's a liberal education. But what struck *us* as most remarkable was the floor shows. Each new one was exactly as wonderful as the last. As Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Johnnie Walker (who directed and does other things we believe) leave the Casino, grand in tails and toppers, in the company of Miss Josephine Dunn (surprisingly not overdressed) they meet an awfully down'n'out panhandler in search of a cuppacawfee. They are sure there is a story in him, too. And what do you think it is? He was once a Broadway Columnist!

"Dance, Girl, Dance," with Evalyn Knapp is the secondary feature and there is a pictorial traveltalk on Cuba.

M. L.

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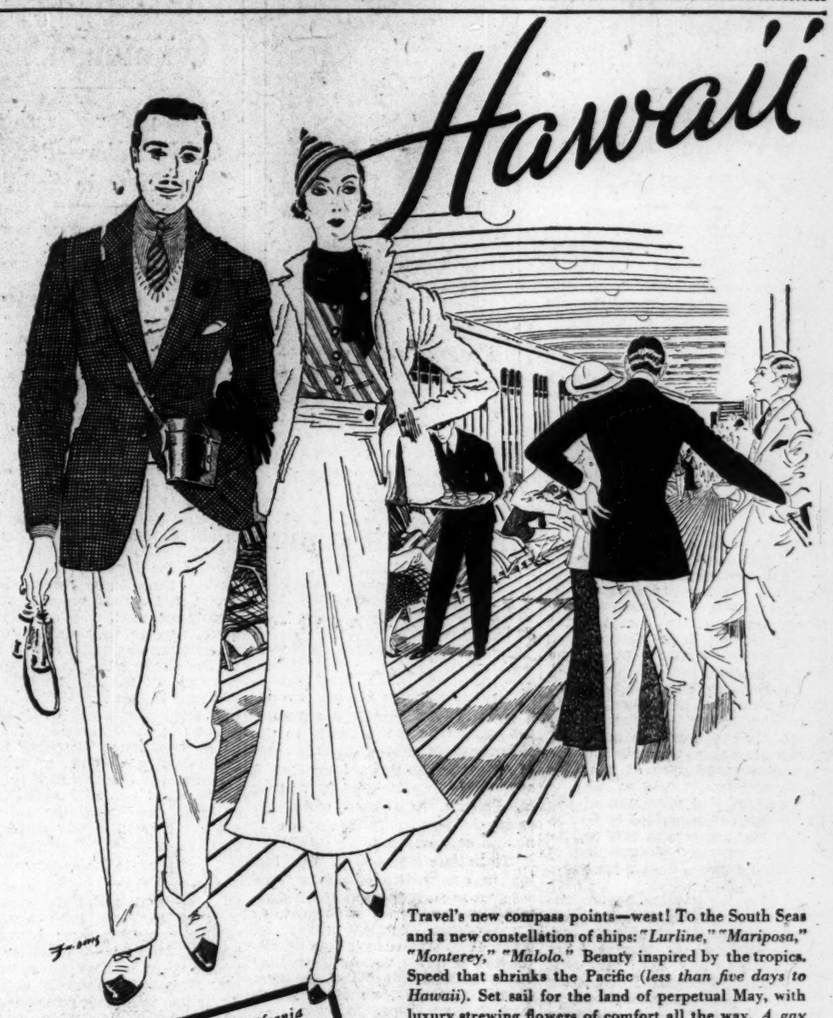
Travel



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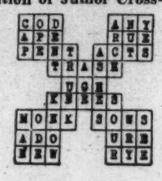
See Also.... Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Shore in Lineup As Bruins Face Detroit Sextet

Chapman Recalled to Help —Lane Will Be Given Trial on Defense

The 1933-34 edition of the Boston Bruins will make its début on home ice at the Boston Garden tonight with the Detroit Red Wings for opponents. There seems to be some misgivings as to whether the new Bruin hockey team will fare as well in National Hockey League competition as the team of last season.

Gone from the ranks are the familiar faces of Perk Galbraith, George Owen and Orville Heximer, and new to take the places of these absentees are Bob Gracie, Johnny Sheppard, Joe Jerwa, Pinkie Davie, Peggy O'Neil and Myles Lane. The last four of the new men are graduated from the Bruin Cubs, while Gracie came by way of a trade in which Ted Saunders, Perk Galbraith and Alex Cook went to Ottawa. Sheppard was purchased from New York Americans.

The first line of Marty Barry at center and Dit Clapper on right wing is working with the new left winger, Gracie. The second line is the same as last season with Vic Ripley at left wing, Nels Stewart at center and Joe Lamb on the right side. The third line is questionable since Sheppard met with a mishap before the season opened and is not available yet. Experiments have found O'Neil at center with Oliver on right wing and Red Beattie the other wing, although Beattie, too, is a clever center. Now that Chapman has been recalled from the Cubs he probably will start at center on this line.

With the return of Eddie Shore the Boston defense will be strengthened. He will play the right side and Alex Smith the left. To spare these two are Fred Hitchman, Pinkie Davie, Joe Jerwa, and Lane, when the latter is in condition. Defensively the locals look none too strong and unless a reversal of form takes place, Tiny Thompson, veteran goalie, is likely to have a busy season ahead of him.

Detroit has won one game and tied one and is managed again by the genial Jack Adams. Offensively the Wings are at full strength although the defense is somewhat handicapped without Johnny Gallagher, who is out of action for the present. Red Wings are bringing only two new faces in their lineup, Harry "Yip" Foster, former Bruin Cub defenseman, is filling in for Gallagher, and Gordon Pettinger, third-line center, who came to the Wings from New York Rangers.

This game with Detroit will ve an opportunity for the home fans to judge whether the locals have added speed or are to continue a rather slow skating sextet. The game is not a sell-out, but the assurance that Shore will play has increased the ticket sale. Hitchman is recuperating from the Montreal game, Saturday, and will play tonight.

Six Teams Now Tied For First in League

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	1	4	4	2
London	1	0	1	5	3	2
Buffalo	1	0	1	4	4	2
Syracuse	1	0	1	4	4	2
Cleveland	1	0	1	3	5	2
Windsor	1	0	1	4	4	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 14—The International Hockey League found itself in an unusual situation today. As a result of first and second-round games on the 1933-34 schedule the six teams are tied for first place. Each team won one game and lost one. It is a situation without parallel in the history of the league. Each team won its first game at home.

Windsor Bulldogs scored a dramatic 2-to-1 victory over Detroit Olympics here in overtime. Lever tied the game at 1-to-1 just 17 seconds before the end of the third period. Thirty-three seconds before the overtime closed, Steel scored the winning goal. Olympics had beaten Windsor in Detroit previously.

Over at Cleveland the Indians gained a 1-to-0 win over London Tecumsehs. Roger Cormier, loaned to Cleveland by Windsor, got the only goal. London had beaten Cleveland 5 to 2 at London in an earlier meeting.

The Buffalo Bisons, league champions for the past two seasons, celebrated the opening of the season by defeating Syracuse Stars, 3 to 1. Schultz, Teasdale and Jarvis scored for the Bisons. Rusty Hughes scored for Syracuse. The next night the tables were turned, with Syracuse defeating the Bisons at Syracuse by the same score, 3 to 1.

Wants Major Franchise

MONTREAL, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Montreal Club will bid for a franchise in the major leagues at the annual baseball meeting in New York next month, Hector Racine, president of the local organization, said yesterday. Racine, with Charles Trudeau, vice-president, will attend the December meetings, ready to bid should any of the present major league franchises be placed on the market.

Miss Didrikson to Lead Team

MUSATINE, Iowa, Nov. 14 (AP)—A mixed basketball team, headed by Mildred "Babe" Didrikson, and to be known as the "Babe Didrikson All-Americans," has been organized and will start training here soon, Ray I. Doan, the manager, has announced. Doan said he also had signed Alberta Williams of Texas and four former college players.

Shawkey on Way to Boston

MONTREAL, Nov. 14 (AP)—Bob Shawkey, former star pitcher and later manager of the New York Yankees of the American Baseball League, today passed through Montreal en route to Boston to seek a coaching position with the Boston Red Sox. Shawkey was manager of the Scranton team of the New York-Penn League last year.

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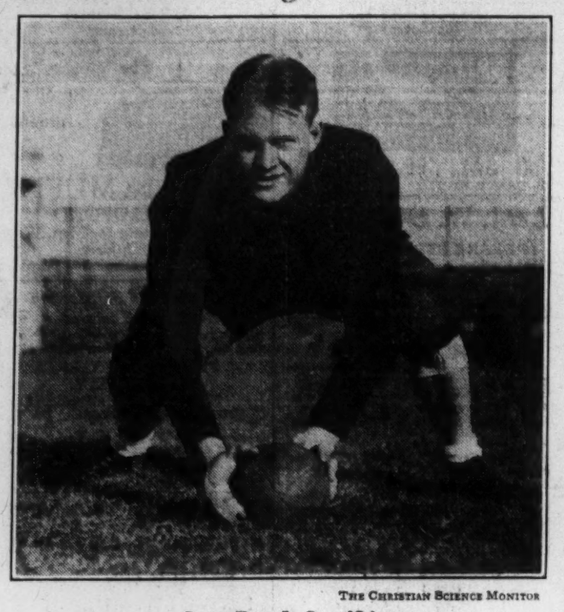

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Roy J. Oen '34
University of Minnesota Football Team

Nothing Wrong With Baseball Declares Kenesaw M. Landis

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 14 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, believes there is nothing wrong with the game except "depression."

"Steel factories, railroads, newspapers, agriculture, livestock, baseball—we all rode down together and we'll all ride back together," he said yesterday. Landis arrived here for the annual convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

The league presidents cited instances of capacity crowds turning out to games last season when the gates were thrown open without charge or admission prices were reduced to a nominal figure on special occasions. "That shows," Landis said, "that the American people still love the great game of baseball. Many of them now are peering over the fence or through it and they will return as a paid customer as soon as they have any money."

The commissioner declared other sports were not cutting into the baseball attendance. "Golf is in the same boat with us," he said. "Memberships in fashionable clubs which once cost $5000 now are down to $250.

"One sport isn't hurt by an increase in popularity of another sport. We like to see other games prosper. When a man takes a liking to one sport, it usually enhances his liking for all of them."

League presidents, club officials, scouts and players from every section of the nation came to discuss their own future and that of the game. The convention proper will not open until tomorrow, but the executive committee already has started consideration of questions before it and plans to meet again today.

Landis was host at a luncheon to J. Alvin Gardner of Dallas and Dale D. Gear of Topeka, Kans., presidents, respectively, of the Texas and Western Leagues, and Warren C. Giles, vice-president of the International League, and members of the executive committee.

Over the Net

THE All-England Lawn Tennis Club has announced that F. R. Burrow will be the referee at the 1934 lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon. This will be the sixteenth time in succession that the old Oxonian has officiated at this famous meeting. During his reign he has seen France and the United States each win the men's singles championship on six occasions, and Australia thrice, but never has the honor fallen to England. Burrow has a unique collection of Wimbledon programs. Each of them contains the autograph signatures of the last eight survivors of the year. He will have Hamilton Price as his chief assistant.

Each year the Pacific Southwest tennis championships have been drawing larger crowds at the Los Angeles Tennis Club and now the demand for more seats will be answered for plans have recently been drawn by Sumner Hunt, architect, which will give Los Angeles, when fulfilled, one of the best tennis centers in the world. These plans call for an entire remodeling of the seating arrangements around the famous Los Angeles T. C. center court. The present west grand stand will be replaced by a modern stand, providing for an increased seating capacity. There will be twice as many single seats in this section, besides two rows of four and six-seat boxes, running the length of the center court. The north grand stand will be reconstructed so as to connect with the west and east grand stands at a 45-degree angle, thus giving a horseshoe appearance on the north end of the court. On the upper part of the east grand stand, a new and completely equipped press box will be built to accommodate about 125. At the southeast corner of the center court, a new stand will be constructed to accommodate the various tournament officials, umpires and linemen. A ground rule for the center court allows no one on the court except contestants, ball boys and necessary officials.

Phillies Secure Coast Star

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Phillies of the National Baseball League yesterday announced a trade with the Portland (Ore.) club which brings Outfielder Henry K. ("Prince") Oana, who led the Pacific Coast League in extra base hits last season, to the Phils in exchange for three players and cash. Frank Ragland, a pitcher, and Jimmy McLeod, infielder, both obtained from the Albany (N. Y.) International League club last year, are two of the players going to Portland. The third man, whose name was not announced, will be sent to the coast in the spring. The amount of cash was not announced.

Japanese Tennis in Final

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 14 (AP)—Two little-known university students today won their way to the final round of the Japanese national tennis championships. Hideo Nishimura, a student at Keio, defeated the defending titleholder and Davis Cup star, Ryosuke Nunoi, 6—8, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3 in one semifinal. Jiro Fujikura, who upset the Davis Cup veteran, Jiro Sato, in the quarterfinal, won his final bracket with a 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2 victory over another Keio student, Jiro Yamagishi. Fujuikura is a student at Meiji University.

British Cyclist Turns Pro

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Frank W. Southall, Britain's champion "all-round" amateur cyclist for the last four years, has decided to turn professional. Southall is a member of the Norwood Paragon Cycling Club and since his first success in 1923 he has held every possible amateur record up to 100 miles. He was a member of Britain's cycling team at the Olympic Games of 1928 and 1932, occupying second place in the road race at Amsterdam, and sixth position in a similar event at Los Angeles.

Montclair A. C. Wins From Yale Club, 3-2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championships was brought up to date yesterday, when the match between Montclair Athletic Club and Yale Club, on the Yale Club courts, postponed from the first round, was won by Montclair Athletic Club, 3 to 2, on the Yale Club courts.

Not until a five-game battle in the final match, between Conway Hoffman, last year Class B champion, for Montclair, and A. S. Barker, was concluded was the result determined. Hoffman won by a score of 4—15, 15—10, 18—15, 5—15, 15—12.

William E. Coyle, No. 2 in the ranking, defeated R. A. Goodwin, No. 6 in the first match, while his younger brother made his first appearance in play but lost to C. W. Gillespie, No. 8.

This places Montclair Athletic Club in a tie with the Harvard Club first team, and the University Club, with two victories and no defeats. The third round will be played Thursday. The summary:

Montclair Athletic Club 3, Yale Club 2

W. E. Coyle, Montclair, defeated R. A. Goodwin, 15—4, 15—6, 15—10.
G. H. Cox, Yale Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, 12—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.
Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated A. S. Barker, 4—15, 15—10, 18—15, 5—15, 15—12.
W. W. Cole, Montclair, defeated P. G. Melville, 10—15, 15—1, 17—16, 10—15, 15—4.
C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated Robert Coyle, 17—15, 15—10, 15—13.

R. M. Kirkland Defeats Reutter, 15—4, 15—11

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, the last of the seeded players, made his first appearance of the season when the second round of the national fall scratch squash tennis tournament was completed at the Columbia University Club, yesterday. He displayed most of his former skill in defeating R. H. Reutter of the home club, member of the champion team, 15—4, 15—11. He will encounter Gardner Hirons, also a member of the Columbia University Club champion team, today in the third round. Hirons defeated Seymour L. Samuels of the City Athletic Club, 8—15, 15—10, 15—12, in another match yesterday, and the third victory went to Arnold Wood Jr. of the Princeton Club, who defeated Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club of Newark, 15—10, 15—10, in the third match played. There were also a couple of defaults. The summary:

National Fall Scratch Squash Tennis Tournament—Second Round

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—10, 15—10.
Harold Ablowich, City A. C., won from H. A. Haines, Squash Club by default.
Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated S. L. Samuels, City A. C., 8—15, 15—10, 15—12.
Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, won from N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, by default.
R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—11.

Champion Weight Lifters

YORK, Penna., Nov. 14 (AP)—Harry Good of York won the "champion of champions" title in the first annual professional weight-lifting championships sanctioned by the American Continental Weight Lifters' Association. Results of the meet, held Sunday, were announced last night. Good, lifting as a light heavyweight, pulled up 207 pounds in the two hands clean and press, 222 in the two hands and snatch, and 293½ in the two hand and jerk—a total of 722½ pounds, highest ever made by a professional in this country. John Bladson of Providence, R. I., was second with 585 pounds. Bob Hoffman of York won the heavyweight class with 667½ pounds. Bob McTague, Providence, was second with 525 pounds. Ernest Hackwood, Hartford, Conn., won the 148-pound class with 510 pounds. Bob Snyder, Hagerstown, Md., was second with 448 pounds.

Yale Hockey Team Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov 14—Thirty varsity hockey candidates reported to Coach Holcomb York '17 at Yale University yesterday for the first workout of the season. Coach York immediately divided the squad into two groups. Among the first squad selections were Capt. J. E. Gilligan '34, W. K. Colby '35, J. C. Wilmerding '34, R. B. Shepard Jr. '35, G. E. Robson Jr. '35, J. P. Snyder Jr. '35 and Raynham Townsend Jr. '34. Several hockey players, now out for football, will report for ice duty later.

Students Want Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The students of Long Island University have voted 624 to 78 in favor of the return of varsity football to the athletic program. The sport was abolished at the university two years ago because of the expense. The university was organized only seven years ago. Dean Tristram W. Metcalf and Athletic Director Clair F. Bee gave non-committal answers when asked for a statement, but it is expected that the wishes of the students will be followed and official sanction given the sport for 1934.

M. C. C. Scores 330

PATIALA, North India, Nov. 14 (Canadian Press)—With Capt. Douglas Jardine hitting up 90 runs the M. C. C. Cricket eleven was all out for 330 runs yesterday as its match with Patiala continued. Frank Tarrant, old Middlesex bowler, took four of the English wickets for 101 runs. Going to bat the Indians rolled up 91 runs for two wickets before close of play, Amar Nath getting 53.

Triple Tie for Lead Broken By City A. C.

Defeats Columbia U. C., 3 to 2, in Class C Squash Tennis Race

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
N. Y. Athletic Club	3	0	14	1	1.000
City Athletic Club	3	0	10	5	1.000
Columbia Univ. Club	2	1	12	3	.667
C.-A.-Hamilton Club	2	1	12	3	.667
Harvard Club	2	1	10	5	.667
Yale Club	2	1	10	5	.667
Princeton Club	2	1	9	6	.667
Squash Club	1	2	7	8	.333
Short Hills Club	1	2	3	12	.333
Essex Club	0	3	2	13	.000
Elizabeth T. and C. C.	0	3	1	14	.000
Bayside Tennis Club	0	3	0	15	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—City Athletic Club pushed Columbia University Club out of the triple tie for the lead in the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship yesterday when the third round was played, by winning, 3 to 2, on the Columbia courts. It was a close match, however, with the final match between E. M. Rosenthal and R. C. Aikenhead going to three games before Rosenthal won.

New York Athletic Club remained in a tie for the lead with City Athletic Club by defeating Essex Club, 4 to 1, on the Winged Foot courts. The other winners were Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Harvard Club, Yale Club, and Princeton Club, all but Harvard Club playing on its own courts. Harvard Club went to Squash Club, and won, 4 to 1. The summary:

Metropolitan Class C Squash Tennis Team Championship—Third Round

City Athletic Club 3, Columbia University Club 2

D. H. Finck, City, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—10, 17—18, 15—2.
Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated E. L. Kilroe, 18—17, 17—18, 17—15.
V. deC. Lynn, Columbia, defeated E. F. Simon, 15—11, 15—9.
E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated R. C. Aikenhead, 17—16, 6—15, 15—10.
F. J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., defeated Stephen A. Tanburn, 15—4, 18—13.

New York Athletic Club 4, Essex Club of Newark 1

Carl Good, Essex, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—4, 15—12.
Walter Oertly, New York, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 9—15, 18—13, 17—14.
J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated P. C. Vehslage, 15—4, 15—8.
C. E. Bunn, New York, defeated R. H Berry, 15—8, 15—15.
P. R. Lawson, New York, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—1, 15—6.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club 5, Bayside Tennis Club 0

E. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated Louis C. Martin, 15—8, 15—8.
D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated J. W. Sykes, 15—9, 15—5.
J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated J. I. Tyler, 3—15, 15—10, 15—10.
W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated L. Koller, 15—7, 15—4.
H. G. Treiss, Crescent, defeated R. V. Reeve Jr., 15—9, 15—10.

Harvard Club 4, Squash Club 1

J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated S. R. Shepherd, 15—17, 15—13, 15—7.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated A. L. Noel, 15—6, 15—12.
F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated Sanford Treat, 10—15, 15—12, 15—12.
Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated C. S. Smith, 17—14, 7—15, 15—4.
R. G. Connolley, Harvard Club, defeated E. W. Baker, 15—0, 15—1.

Yale Club 5, Short Hills Club 0

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, won from E. P. Field, by default.
I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated C. G. Hurd, 12—15, 15—3, 15—6.
O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—10, 9—15, 15—13.
W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated E. M. Douglas, 15—4, 18—17.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated Q. A Ryan, 15—2, 15—7.

Princeton Club 4, Elizabeth Town and Country Club 1

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated H. E. Landis, 15—8, 15—11.
Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, defeated S. J. Schoonmaker, 17—14, 16—16.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated G. E. Dimock, 15—4, 15—16.
D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated D. E. Smith, 15—11, 11—15, 17—14.
Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated W. B. Muldaur, 16—16, 15—3.

Hockey Notes

A FAMILIAR figure will be missing among the referees of the Canadian-American Hockey League this season since Bill Shaver has not been reappointed. At present the likable California is president of the makeshift California Hockey League and is striving to build up the organization. Shaver is evidently interested in his present work, but probably would like to return East and take an assignment in the reorganized system of officiating in the National Hockey League. The Can-Am apparently cannot afford to import an official from so distant a place as California this season.

Stewart Adams, who sported a Chicago, Detroit and Toronto uniform in the National Hockey League, as well as uniforms in both the International and American Hockey League, has been signed as player coach for the Minneapolis Millers in the Central Hocke League.

The veteran Reg Noble, last season with Montreal Maroons, may be manager and coach of Cleveland in the International League. Noble completed 18 years of major-league hockey when he finished the season with Maroons last year.

Roy Burmister, last season with the Bruin Cubs, is sporting the uniform of the London Tecumsehs of the International League. Burmister was released by the Bruin Cub management and made a free agent.

The 1933-34 issue of the Boston Garden News, which is edited by Fred Hoey, popular baseball radio announcer, and which will go on sale this week, is without doubt the finest hockey publication available today. The Toronto Maple Leaf Garden also publishes an interesting hockey program edited by Frank Selke.

Plenty of water will rush over the dam before the present hockey season terminates; but it is not difficult to like the looks of that Toronto Maple Leaf team. The Leafs certainly appear to be the team to beat in the Canadian division.

Greater New York Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Alfredo De Oro	4	1	.800
Kinrey Matsuyama	4	1	.800
Ralph Greenleaf	3	1	.750
Arthur Woods	3	3	.500
Joseph Procita	1	4	.200
Harry Wakefield	0	5	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Kinrey Matsuyama completed his first string with a victory over E. Ralph Greenleaf yesterday, in the Greater New York three-cushion billiard championship at the Greenleaf Academy, and took the lead with 4 victories and 1 defeat, but as the second half started in the evening, Alfredo De Oro tied with him by a victory over Arthur Woods. There still remains one match in the first half, between Greenleaf and De Oro, which will be played this evening. The score of the Matsuyama-Greenleaf match was 40 to 23, and only 37 innings were required. The high runs were Matsuyama 7, and Greenleaf 5. De Oro defeated Woods, 40 to 28, in 55 innings, with high runs of 4 for the winner and 3 for Woods.

"Big Ten" Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Michigan	4	0	0	58	12	1.000
Purdue	2	1	0	35	7	1.000
Minnesota	1	3	0	32	20	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	1	33	13	.667
Illinois	2	0	1	30	7	.667
Iowa	2	0	2	46	36	.500
Northwestern	1	1	2	25	22	.250
Indiana	0	2	2	13	59	.000
Chicago	0	2	2	7	40	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	3	7	61	.000

Three Players Are Now Tied for Lead In Pocket Billiards

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BO
George Kelly, Philadelphia	7	2	125	2
Charles Seaback, Astoria	7	2	73	7
William Mosconi, Phila.	7	2	85	20
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	5	4	56	14
Arthur Church, New York	4	5	69	14
Harry Wood, Duluth	4	5	41	27
Marcel Camp, Detroit	4	5	66	7
Charles Summerell, Little R.	3	6	56	19
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	2	7	42	19
Walter Franklin, Kan. City	2	7	41	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14—George Kelly of Philadelphia not only threw the national pocket-billiard championship tournament into a three-way tie for first place here last night when he defeated Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., 125 to 6, in the final scheduled game of the tournament; but he came within one point of equaling the world's high-run record of 126 held by E. Ralph Greenleaf, present world's champion. In accomplishing this overwhelming defeat of Seaback, Kelly tied the world's best game record of two innings, also held by Greenleaf, which he established in his game with Frank I. Taberski in Detroit in 1929.

As a result of the tie three more games will be played today, two in the afternoon and the final game at night. In the first game William Mosconi, the 19-year-old player of Philadelphia, will meet Seaback and in the second afternoon game Kelly will play the loser of the first game. At night Kelly will play the winner of the first afternoon game.

The Philadelphia boy won the lag in last night's game with Seaback playing safe on the break-shot. Kelly returned the safety play in his half of the initial inning, but leaving his New York opponent an opportunity to score 6 points, Seaback missing his seventh on an easy corner-pocket shot. Kelly was quick to take advantage of his opponent's apparent weakening. He cleared the table of the remaining eight balls and quickly disposed of three racks more, the score then standing 50 to 6. Kelly continued his perfect billiard playing, combined with expert position play, and counted off the next five racks. He smiled when the 125th ball dropped safely into the pocket, realizing probably that he not only had defeated a veteran player of the game, but also tied two world's records.

Mosconi, Kelly and Seaback will see action next month in Chicago in the world's championship tournament, when they will be called upon to meet the present world's champion, E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, and six other prominent stars, namely, Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland; Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia; James Caras, Wilmington, Del.; Bennie Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank I. Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y., and Pasquale Natalie of Chicago.

New Hampshire Team Takes Double Honors

New England Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championship

College	Points
New Hampshire	38
Maine	54
Rhode Island State	110
Bowdoin	114
Connecticut State	126
M. I. T.	147
Northeastern	158
Massachusetts State	212
Tufts	227
Springfield	255

The University of New Hampshire harriers won double honors in the New England Intercollegiate cross-country championship yesterday over the Franklin Park course, winning both the varsity and freshman races. The Wildcats captured team honors in the varsity race by scoring 38 points, against the University of Maine's 54.

David A. deMoulpied '34 of Manchester carried the New Hampshire colors to victory in the varsity race by finishing two yards in front of Morton M. Jenkins '35, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. DeMoulpied's time was 28m. 18.4s., while Jenkins was 3.6 seconds behind. Kenneth D. Black '35 and Ernest T Black '35, brothers from the University of Maine, were tied for third place.

William F. Hunnewell of Maine was home first in the freshman race. His time for the three-mile race was 16m. 53.4s. The first 10 finishers in the varsity race follow:

Position, runner, college, Time	M.	S.
1—D. A. deMoulpied '34, New Hampshire	28	18.4
2—M. M. Jenkins '35, M. I. T.	28	22
3—K. D. Black '35, Maine	28	40
E. T. Black '35, Maine	28	40
5—E. R. Glover '36, New Hampshire	28	45
6—A. G. Borden '36, Connecticut State	28	58.2
7—H. F. Raduazo '35, New Hampshire	29	02
8—W. A. Linley '37, Connecticut State	29	13
J. W. Marsh '35, Maine	29	13
10—D. K. Webster '37, New Hampshire	29	16

Southwest Conference

Texas Christian		Texas A. & M.	
33-Austin	0	38-Trinity	0
28-Daniel Baker	6	13-Tulane	6
13-Denton	0	14-Sam Houston	14
0-Arkansas	13	17-Texas A. & I.	0
20-Simmons	0	7-Tex. Christ'n	13
13-Texas A. & M.	7	14-Baylor	7
0-Centenary	0	0-Centenary	20
0-Baylor	7	0-So. Methodist	19
19-No. Dakota	7		
126	40	123	79
So. Methodist		**Arkansas**	
0-Denton	7	40-Ozarks	0
14-Texas Tech	0	42-Okla. Baptist	7
27-Texas Mines	6	13-Tex. Christ'n	0
13-Rice	7	19-Baylor	7
7-Okla A. & M.	7	0-L. S. U.	20
0-Arkansas	3	3-So. Methodist	0
0-Texas	10	6-Rice	7
19-Texas A.&M.	0		
80	40	123	41
Texas		**Rice**	
46-So. Western	0	7-Texas A. & I.	0
32-Texas Mines	6	0-L. S. U.	13
0-Nebraska	26	13-Loyola	0
0-Oklahoma	9	7-So. Methodist	13
0-Centenary	0	13-Creighton	14
18-Rice	0	0-Texas	18
16-So. Methodist	0	0-Santa Clara	13
0-Baylor	3	7-Arkansas	6
98	44	47	77
Baylor			
20-St. Ed's	6		
0-Centenary	19		
7-Arkansas	19		
21-Simmons	0		
7-Texas A. & M.	14		
7-Tex. Christ'n	0		
3-Texas	0		
65	58		

Plan Charity Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14—The Michigan Skating Association recently announced plans to hold an indoor skating meet here late in March, the receipts to go to the needy school children of the city. According to tentative plans set forth, some of the leading skaters in the country and several Scandinavian stars will compete. The exact date has not been set.

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		Ohio State	
20-Mich. State	6	75-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt	0
12-Ohio State	0	0-Michigan	13
28-Chicago	0	12-Northwestern	0
7-Illinois	6	21-Indiana	0
10-Iowa	6	20-Pennsylvania	7
118	18	148	20
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota	6	21-Washington	6
2-Notre Dame	12	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Northwestern	25	0-West Point	6
0-Ohio State	21	6-Michigan	7
7-Chicago	7	3-Northwestern	0
22	71	64	25
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C.	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington	0
25-Indiana	0	0-Purdue	14
0-Ohio State	12	0-Michigan	28
0-Minnesota	0	0-Wisconsin	0
0-Illinois	3	7-Indiana	7
25	22	79	49
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State	6
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
26-Wisconsin	7	7-Purdue	7
7-Minnesota	19	7-Pittsburgh	3
27-Iowa State	7	19-Iowa	7
6-Michigan	10	0-Northwestern	0
111	43	58	29
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota	7
7-Iowa	26	14-Chicago	0
0-Purdue	14	14-Wisconsin	0
0-Chicago	0	17-Carnegie Tech.	7
25-West Virginia	6	19-Notre Dame	0
51	67	84	20

Joyce Cooper for Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Joyce Cooper, the celebrated swimmer, who holds three British Empire championships and all British women's swimming records from 100 to 500 yards, has accepted an invitation to tour in Australia this winter. She will be accompanied by her mother. The expenses of the pair on the trip will be defrayed by swimming organizations "down under."

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C
Arkansas	3	1	41	14	.750
Texas	2	1	28	3	.667
South. Methodist	2	2	32	20	.500
Baylor	2	2	24	33	.500
Texas Christian	1	2	13	27	.333
Texas A. & M.	1	2	21	39	.333
Rice	1	2	14	37	.333

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Also at
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only the best
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Daily Features

All Nature

Common Milkweed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE milkweed serves a useful purpose, though not to mankind. Bees are the insects which are intended to pollenate the flowers, and then obtain honey from the nectary as their reward. All insects not adapted for doing the work should not get the reward, and the milky secretion is the plant's appointed punishment for ants and other sharp-footed ground crawlers that have no business above.

Dr. Kerner, eminent naturalist, experimenting with the plants, started a number of ants on their way up a milkweed stalk. He found that as they neared the tender part of the stalk or the leaf stems, their sharp-clawed feet pierced the stem; and as the milky juice was exuded, their feet and bodies became entangled in the sticky mess. Some dropped to the ground, others drew their feet through their mouth, to clean them, but all in vain. The more they struggled the worse became the entanglement.

Seeing a flowering milkweed in midsummer, one would hardly identify it with the fall milkweed which bears rough seedpods bursting with balloonlike seeds ready to be carried afar by winds. The seeds are sown in waste places and fields everywhere.

The flowers have a five-parted corolla varying in color from dull crimson to pink-lilac, with a tinge of yellowish. They are borne in clusters which are somewhat pendulous.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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CHRISTMAS BOXES
Full of good things to eat
Each 10/6, 12/6, 15/-, 21/-, 25/-, 30/-, 35/-, 40/-, 45/-, 50/-.
Terms: Net Cash With Order
Order now to ensure delivery on day required.
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Pure Food Specialists
8-38 HOWARD STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilt in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Tango:
Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS to match:
70 x 90, 16/11 90 x 100, 19/11
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TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
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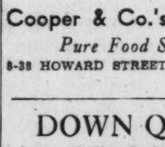
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
W. MORLAND
Jeweller and Silversmith
Large selection og Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks, Crystal, etc.
Artistic Jewellery and inexpensive Gifts of every description.
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW

Unique Christmas Gifts for All

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The Children's Corner

Two Adopted Sparrows

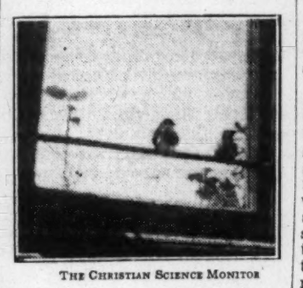
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

MICKEY is a baby sparrow that has been brought up in a kitchen at Totteridge, on the outskirts of London. He was found in the garden one evening when he was a tiny thing with only a few small feathers to keep him warm. No doubt he had tumbled out of the family nest and was unable to get back again.

He was picked up, warmed, and fed with bread soaked in milk, and a few drops of water from the tip of a finger. At five o'clock the next morning he was chirping loudly, and quite ready for another meal.

Then Father Sparrow, who had found out where his baby was, came to the window with his beak full of food, anxious to feed him. And so that things should be made more easy Mickey was put, the next day, into a little wooden box with a perch in it, and a wire front, and placed on the window sill. Very soon Father Sparrow arrived with food, returning again and again all through the



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mickey and Jenny on the Perch at the Kitchen Window.

day. During the intervals Mickey was brought into the house and given water from a spoon.

In the early evening he was put to bed in a little nest made out of a cress-basket lined with wadding, and he snuggled down cozily when his head was gently stroked. The father bird sat on the corner of the housetop each evening at sunset, watching until his baby was taken in to safety. He would then fly off, only to call again early in the morning. This he did for about three weeks, and then left altogether, knowing that his baby was safe with its foster-mother friend.

This friend soon taught Mickey to feed from her fingers, when he would quiver his wings just as he had done when Father Sparrow fed him. After a while he grew so tame that he would stay in her hand as she moved about, doing her work. Every day he takes a bath in a shallow dish, and flutters on a piece of flannel to dry himself.

When he was five weeks old, another little sparrow was found in the garden, but this one was quite well fledged, except that it had short wings and could not fly. "Jenny" was taken in and cared for too, and her parent came and fed her every day for a fortnight, and then left her to what was becoming a sparrow nursery!

The two baby sparrows play together on perches at the kitchen window, and feed off the table on bread, cake, biscuit crumbs, birdseed, peas, and peashells, and small grubs and greenfly. They can now flutter down to the kitchen floor where they hop about together and seem very happy. When the sun sets they become restless, and then their foster-mother friend tucks them both up in one cage for the night. She is up at 6 o'clock every morning to let them free for the day.

"We have had a great deal of amusement and pleasure in bringing up these two little sparrows," she said. "We have had Mickey for two months, and Jenny for one. We shall miss the little pets when they fly away. But sometimes we wonder if Mickey will ever leave us for he is so tame!"

For the Scrapbook

Worth Remembering

God never made his work for man to mend.
—*Dryden.*

No great deed is done
By falterers who ask for certainty.
—*George Eliot.*

Great souls are portions of Eternity.
—*Lowell.*

Great hearts have largest room to bless the small;
Strong natures give the weaker home and rest.
—*Lucy Larcom.*

Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere,
'Tis nowhere to be found, or everywhere.
—*Pope.*

Oh, many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.
—*Scott.*

Still to ourselves in every place consigned
Our own felicity we make or find.
—*Goldsmith.*

How sweet and gracious, even in common speech,
Is that fine sense which men call Courtesy!
Wholesome as air and genial as the light,
Welcome in every clime as breath of flowers—
It transmutes aliens into trusting friends,
And gives its owner passport round the globe.
—*James T. Fields.*

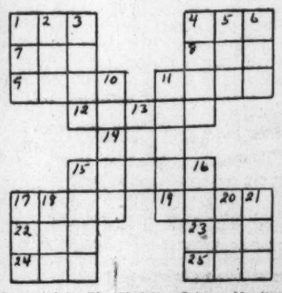
Patience . . . have faith, and thy prayer will be answered.
—*Longfellow.*

Behold thy friend, and of thyself the pattern see.
—*Grimoald.*

The condition which high friendship demands is ability to do without it.
—*Emerson.*

'Tis not enough to help the feeble up,
But to support him after.
—*Shakespeare.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 29



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Cape in Massachusetts.
4—One indefinitely.
7—To mimic.
8—Regret.
9—Confined.
11—Book of the Bible.
12—Rubbish.
14—Exclamation expressing disgust.
15—Joints.
17—Friar.
19—Scatters seed.
22—Bustle.
23—Action (suffix).
24—Novel.
25—Cereal plant.

DOWN

1—Head covering.
2—To open (poetic).
3—Mark made by a blow on a solid body.
4—Curve.
5—Fits on a bolt.
6—Affirmative answer.
10—Proboscis of an elephant, etc.
11—Dust produced by fire.
13—Epoch.
15—To be aware of.
16—Bitter.
17—Human being.
18—Lyric poem.
20—Askew.
21—Observe.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

What They Say

Another Fairy Tale

"The notion that liquor sold in bulk at a government store is going to be taken to the hotel room or home and there consumed in solitude is just another fairy tale. You can't allow the sale of liquor by the glass in so-called high-class places and not permit its sale in places where workingmen can get it."—*Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

No Substitute

"A change in monetary ideas has its place in the new economy we are trying to create, but it cannot take the place of honest readjustment through the management of prices."—*Prof. R. G. Tugwell.*

Eternal Vigilance

"No just cause can afford to sleep on its rights."—*Ida B. Wise Smith, national president of W. C. T. U.*

Worth Knowing

THE SAVANNAH, FIRST STEAMER TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC, HAD A POWER PLANT WHICH SLIGHTLY EXCEEDED IN HORSEPOWER THE AMOUNT DEVELOPED BY THE AVERAGE SMALL AUTOMOBILE OF TODAY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ad-O-Grams No. 51

Answers:

1. Clinton Hotel
2. Wabash
3. Eatmor Cranberries
4. Hotel Rubens
5. Bon Ami
6. Great Eastern Bus System
7. Norway

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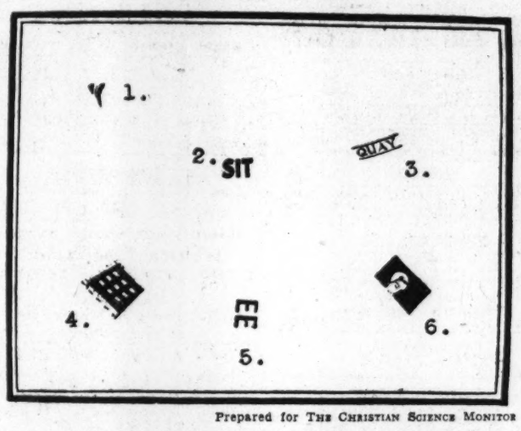
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I *DO NOT own an inch of land,*
But all I see is mine.
—LUCY LARCOM

Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein

London Passing Show

"Speak up—how do you want your uniform—too big or too small?"

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chair Protectors

The lace or linen chair protectors one buys in stores are often too small for the spreading arms of your best upholstered chair. When a young woman came to my door selling well-proportioned ones, fully large enough to protect the arms and head space, I was glad to purchase. She also took special orders for color or size, and she did cut work or colored embroidery as ordered to decorate them. M. C. R.

Candy

I should like to tell of a way my sister and I are helping to swell the family income. We are making delicious candy, sacking it neatly in glassine bags, and having it sold by little boys. The boys work evenings after school, and on Saturdays. This gives us a great deal of pleasure for while we are helping ourselves, we are also helping others.
Miss Irene F.

The Reason

"How did you come to write that book on 'Wedded Bliss'?"

"I needed the money to pay my wife's bills."

Willing to Take a Chance

Country Gentleman: "Here, hold my horse for a minute, will you?"

Senator: "Sir, I'm a member of Congress!"

Country Gentleman: "Never mind. You look honest."

Proof

"My last boarder was a wonderful artist," sighed the landlady, as she hacked at the pie-crust. "He always said he found inspiration in my cooking."

"Ah, a sculptor, I presume," said the new boarder, surveying his bent fork.—*Pearson's.*

By Mistake

"Motoring along a road in the middle West," post cards A. C. H., "we saw this sign posted on a defunct miniature golf course: 'Closed. Opened by mistake.'"

Hm-m!

Teacher: "This essay on 'My Mother' is just the same as your brother's."

Bobby: "Yes, Miss Brown; you see, we have the same mother."

A Mistake

He: "I say, I wish you wouldn't call me Mr. Jenkins."

She (coyly): "Why don't you wish me to call you Mr. Jenkins?"

He: "Merely because my name's Robinson."—*Pearson's.*

Amusements

BALTIMORE, MD.
Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE
IN WONDERLAND
Ford's Theatre Nov. 13-18

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
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The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS
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EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
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ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
★★★★ HIT
With Lloyd Nolan and Francesca Bruning
"Something to be seen with profit."
—John Mason Brown, Eve. Post
48TH ST. THEATRE Evenings 8:45
Matinees Wednesday and Sat., $1 to $2

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Lay, lie (several inquirers, who have asked for a clear discrimination between the two)—Those who have had difficulty with these two words will have a fellow feeling for Byron, who used "lay" incorrectly, "And dashest him again to earth—there let him lay" ("Childe Harold"); and for the compiler of the Senate and House rules, who repeatedly used "lie" incorrectly—referring to motions "to lie on the table."

The confusion between the two verbs—if we need account for an error—seems to be caused by the fact that the present tense of "lay" is spelled like the past tense of "lie"; and we dare say that millions of English-speaking people who used to repeat the familiar "Now I lay me down to sleep" did not take due notice of "me" as the object of "lay," a transitive verb, and gradually came to the conclusion that one could properly say, "I shall lay down a while."

Let us establish a working rule, and then we shall illustrate it:

"Lay" means transitive (requires object) ACTION; "lie" means intransitive (no object) REST.

Remembering that the past and past perfect tenses of "lay" are "laid" and "have laid," and that the past and past perfect tenses of "lie" (we are not considering the word "lie" as meaning "to tell an untruth") are "lay" and "have lain," let us examine these uses:

Present Tense

I lay myself upon the grass. (Transitive ACTION; object, "myself.")
I lie upon the grass. (Intransitive REST; no object.)

Past Tense

I laid myself upon the grass. (Transitive ACTION.)
I lay upon the grass. (Intransitive REST.)

Past Perfect Tense

I have laid myself upon the grass. (Transitive ACTION.)
I have lain upon the grass. (Intransitive REST.)

Now, for a few more:

A bird lays (laid, or has laid) an egg.
Joy lies (lay, or has lain) before him.
She was lying down for a nap.
She was laying down her hat.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

172

Being only a small boy
boy at the time said
the lecturer the first
rainbow I ever saw up
to that time struck
me as being unquestionably an inspiring and
a beautiful phenomana

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

SWITZERLAND

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Introducer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A STRANGER in San Francisco, while walking up one of the many hills upon which the city is built, paused for a minute to speak with a little boy who was playing in the front yard of his home. In the next few weeks, whenever her path lay his way, she and this new little friend exchanged happy conversation, and the woman found sweet comfort in the child's ready smile and innocent confidence.

One day when the stranger greeted the boy in the usual manner, he turned from her and said earnestly, "My Mommie tells me not to talk to strangers."

The woman had respect for his obedience to his mother's counsel, and thereafter when she passed she only smiled—until one day she found the little fellow occupied with a new play-fellow, a dog, a duplicate of "Snubs."

The temptation was too much. Leaning over the fence, she said to the child, "Is that pup Snubs's little brother?"

The little boy paused an instant, straightened himself to full height, while the toy he held dropped to the ground. A look of happy surprise leaped into his starry blue eyes. Turning himself, he ran to the house, calling out "Oh, Mommie, Mommie! She is not a stranger, she knows Snubs!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Slightly Healed

THROUGH this year's celebrations of Armistice Day ran a new undertone, and it was not one of reassurance. Ceremonies in every quarter of the globe expressed the peoples' hopes for peace, but they also recognized more clearly than ever before the fact that peace has still to be won. There is some gain in the change from boasting about who won the war to the declaration of Secretary of War Dern that "everybody lost" it. But the speeches generally reflect a desperate awareness that everybody is busily preparing to lose again. For the most part, brilliant military displays, marching men and blaring bands characterized the observances, although here and there pacificist organizations sought to turn attention to peace—and instead apparently stirred up hatred and violence.

On the whole the world's celebration of Armistice Day showed that there is much to be done before we can celebrate real peace. It was Gen. Tasker Bliss who said that the World War would last 30 years. In recent months economic and political strife has demonstrated that only the military phases of the war ended with the Armistice. Men tried to make peace at Versailles; but they simply rearranged the map. And they did it with hate and suspicion, greed and fear in their hearts. They tried to provide substitutes for war in the adjustment of relations between nations; but they merely established at Geneva a sounding board which the governments have used chiefly to proclaim their nationalistic aims.

Hopefully men signed the Nine-Power pact, the Locarno pacts, the Kellogg pact and the Four-Power pact. They set up the World Court and established procedures for conciliation and arbitration. They built peace machinery. And the machinery is valuable. But the statesmen have not been able to breathe the breath of life into it. The nations have refused to use it except for minor squabbles.

Today, fifteen years after the supposed making of peace, the world might appropriately echo the plaint of Jeremiah, "For they have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace." But disillusionment should not plunge us into discouragement. It should only help us to see that the problem must be tackled with redoubled effort and from a different basis.

We have been concerned—necessarily but far too completely—with the mechanics of peace. We have had the letter without the spirit. The very excellent proclamation of the World Alliance for International Friendship sums up the situation:

> The root cause of the failure has been spiritual, even more than political or economic. Solemn promises have been broken, weighty obligations evaded, national and group advantage sought and seized, regardless of justice and the common welfare. . . . Every step in this dreary journey of disappointment through the fifteen years has been taken because of a moral and spiritual failure somewhere.

This moral and spiritual failure is not due to a lack of human desire for peace. It has arisen rather from warlike thinking, an involuntary preparation for war. Fundamentally it is due to our failure to recognize the ultimate spiritual basis of peace, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. Peace cannot be achieved by devising peace machinery. It cannot be securely based on the fears or even the aspirations of men who see only the separations of race, nationality and geography. It can be won by men who discern the underlying spiritual unity of mankind.

Edinburgh University

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY has been able to announce, on the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, which it has just celebrated, that in the entire course of its long history, it has never enjoyed a period of such prosperity as during the fifty years that have elapsed since its last celebrations.

In 1858 the income of the university did not exceed £8000 annually; and in 1883, excluding professors' fees, it was no more than £35,000. Today it is stated to be more than four times that sum. Furthermore, in the same period, the university has greatly increased its wealth of buildings and equipment.

A university, of course, does not consist wholly, nor even principally, of bricks and mortar, and of gold and silver. These things are no more than the outward manifestation of a prosperity that is essentially mental.

In two respects Edinburgh is unique among the older universities of Great Britain. It is the only seat of higher learning in England or Scotland which is a direct product of the Reformation; and no other ancient British university is to the same extent the result of civic pride and municipal zeal for education. It was nominally founded by James VI of Scotland (later James I of England) in 1583; but in reality its inception was due to the enthusiasm of the people of Edinburgh themselves. In October, 1583, the university began its work, with a principal, one assistant, and 80 or 90 students. By the eighteenth century it had attained world-wide fame.

Edinburgh University has not always found the path to material prosperity easy to discover. When its famous principal, Robertson the historian, showed Dr. Johnson round its buildings he declared that the visitor might be expected to take them for "almshouses for the reception of the poor" instead of as the home of "a noted and flourishing university." Edinburgh and the Scottish universities generally have never enjoyed the great riches which distinguish some of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. But Edinburgh and its companions at Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, have abundantly demonstrated that fame and intellectual eminence are not to be measured in terms of money.

Conservatism in France

IN THE midst of a world which is entering on a period of experimentation, France appears profoundly conservative. From time to time it is necessary to reconsider the practical meaning of political terms.

Since the French Revolution, France has been described as unstable. How many times has it changed its régime since it overthrew the Monarchy? The First Republic was soon converted into an Empire. The downfall of Napoleon made possible a Restoration. But the forces of political liberty soon reasserted themselves, and in 1830 Charles X was dethroned, and a so-called bourgeois King, Louis-Philippe, was put in his place. In his turn he was expelled by the Revolution of 1848, and the Second Republic was founded. The President, Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, obtained by plebiscite more extensive powers, and reëstablished the Empire. It collapsed in the dust of Sedan, and since 1870 the Third Republic has resisted all assaults.

All these changes, which are sometimes believed to indicate the fickleness of the French people, in reality prove their unshakable adherence to the fundamental ideas of 1789. They were mere episodes in the struggle for liberty. In every case, with the exception of the Restoration which was imposed upon the French, they were expressions of the resolve to secure popular government. When they did not secure it—notably under the so-called Liberal Empire—they were rejected. Throughout all the perturbations and upheavals of the nineteenth century, the fundamental thought has been the advance and consolidation of democratic institutions.

That is the French purpose today. The revolutionary purpose of the eighteenth century has been turned into a conservative purpose. The acquired gains of rulership by the people and for the people will be defended. Everywhere France sees new doctrines based on the notion of dictatorship. Particularly in the neighboring countries of Italy and Germany fresh conceptions of authority and order have been proclaimed. To these conceptions is subordinated the claim for individual independence. That claim is scoffed at as demoded. It is affirmed that the state is everything, and the citizens have rights which are severely limited and conditioned by the state.

In France itself there are not wanting those who are impressed by the general movement. If there is to be international competition, whether in the diplomatic, the economic, or the military domain, it is obvious that those nations which can be brought under a single direction must possess a relative strength. It would seem that they can take decisions without discussion, and act energetically and promptly without opposition. The rôle of the citizen is like that of the soldier. Certainly voices are raised in France advocating the adoption of a similar régime.

Yet if there are Frenchmen who are preoccupied by the crisis, who share the disillusions which have elsewhere prevailed, there can be no doubt that the vast majority of Frenchmen are more than ever profoundly attached to the régime of republican liberty, and refuse to relegate democracy to the limbo of outworn things. In this sense France is more than ever essentially conservative. It believes that only by popular representation in a freely elected Parliament in which all views can be frankly expressed, only by a régime in which the right of public meeting and discussion is preserved, in which newspapers of all colors and complexions may be published, can the perplexing problems of our times be solved and human dignity maintained.

So France is resolved to stick to the political methods which have served it in the past and must guide it in the future. Courage, organization, discipline are required; great reforms in administration and in the intellectual and moral sphere are called for; but they must be accomplished in conditions of political and individual liberty. In this respect France is deeply conservative.

Cooks and Corks

INTOXICATED with the very thought of the happiness and well-being which the flood of wine and whisky to be let loose in the United States on December 5 will promote, the wet press jubilantly devotes columns to the subject. Unlike the liquor trade, the newspapers do not have to wait until that auspicious date for their share of the golden flood which they loudly proclaim the liquid food will instantly release; before repeal was voted, full-page advertisements of brewers and distillers brought grist to their business offices.

It is easy to imagine the amazement of some dispassionate visitor from Mars at the dexterity with which many papers evidently prevent the left hand from knowing what the right hand doeth. Gravely the editorial columns preach the cause of "temperance" while front pages gleefully herald the news that very shortly a deluge of 125,000,000 gallons of whisky will be ready for consumption. Solemn articles by economists deplore the flight of American capital to foreign securities while display advertisements urge Americans to fill the pockets of champagne firms in France and makers of whisky in Scotland.

When it comes to the social benefits anticipated from repeal, hardly anything short of the millennium is predicted. Profound observations of bartenders and doormen of gilded restaurants that a new and glorious era is upon us take on the dignity of front-page prominence. Cooks and potentates of the kitchen dwell touchingly on the gastronomic delights awaiting a nation that apparently has had nothing really fit to eat since appetites remained unstimulated by potent drinks.

How gratifying it must be to farmers unable to meet their taxes, unpaid school-teachers, and the army of unemployed to realize that notwithstanding their harassment hilarious prosperity is about to burst miraculously all around them, even if not upon them, through the medium of popping corks and emptied whisky bottles.

Staging a Come-Back

SINCE the theater in America has become less like a business it begins to look more like an art, says Deems Taylor, composer and critic, epigrammatically, in an interesting article appearing in the current McCall's magazine. "Things have been happening in the American theater—fascinating things," he adds.

This shifting from the merely mercenary to the more æsthetic motive Mr. Taylor finds largely attributable to the heavy crop of summer stock companies, a remarkable number of which attained a lusty growth. Their financial harvest might provoke the disdain of the Broadway producer, but these warm-weather stages provided a haven in which many an actor found board and lodging and the opportunity to do that which he loves most to do, namely, act. The reasonable prices of seats kept them occupied, which seems to indicate that the Drama, so often referred to as tottering on its last legs, can successfully hold its own with the Film when disparity in ticket price is lessened.

If the fantastic cost of presenting plays in New York City is keeping many houses dark, there is cheer for the "road," where the motion picture in recent years has been almost the only entertainment fare. Leading actresses for whom long tours are planned include Katharine Cornell and Eva Le Gallienne: De Wolf Hopper will head a fine production of that perennial classic, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Wives in Fort Wayne, Wichita and other points east, west, north and south are rearranging budgets to include new evening dresses and removing moth balls from their husbands' tuxedos long in hiding.

The long arm of the NRA is helping out a little; its code fixes a minimum for salaries, puts a limit on the free pass nuisance, curbs the activities of the speculator.

All these things are good. They deal, however, largely with material improvement. Something else is greatly needed. The initial theatrical offerings in New York this season include presentations grossly offensive and openly indecent. If they temporarily attract a certain element, a far larger audience will remain absent from the theater awaiting a cleaner stage.

The Casual Day

MAYORS must eat. But not necessarily in public. This is one of the first of newly elected LaGuardia's really important decisions. New York's Fusion Mayor says public dinners "do not leave enough time for the important work of the Mayor's office."

Agreement with him depends on what one considers the important work. His two predecessors evidently considered dining out as among their most pressing duties. In fact they dined out so much that some investigators into America's Biggest City's Biggest Bills suspect that New York has been eaten into its present financial quagmire.

Mr. LaGuardia's job is to pull it out again. Evidently he will not attempt the feat with a pair of sugar tongs.

"Coat and Suit Recovery Code in Effect Today," says a headline, reminding us to write to the President requesting Administration aid in drawing up an umbrella recovery code.

T. K. observes casually that Jimmy Durante's copyrighting of his name "Schnozzle" tells the world of a wish on his part that other people would keep his nose out of their business.

* * *

Hollywood's Cyrano de Bergerac is tasting the trials of fame. And so are we. Only last night we discovered by the label that we had got through the day with so much harmony because we were wearing a "Bing Crosby" shirt.

Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana should hasten to copyright the phrase he used at the New Jersey State Teachers' Association the other evening. Many may claim its authorship in the future. "Our old theory of rugged individualism," said Mr. McNutt, "has turned out to be ragged individualism." Will this turn out to be the phrase that launched a thousand quips against a threadbare social order?

Many a young American student and others not so young are indebted to Milton Aborn for their introduction to grand opera. That quiet and genial impresario shed the frills which made that form of entertainment extravagant while retaining much of its artistic substance. And then he took his gallant little company up and down the land to the delight and profitable instruction of those who loved the masters but never had had the chance to see and hear their works interpreted upon a stage. They took their scores along and followed breathlessly upon the conductor's baton. Milton Aborn's snow-white hair and straight-brimmed derby will long be affectionately remembered by them no less than by habitués of New York's Rialto.

What is so rare as a day in June? Certainly not the movie actresses who either possess or assume the name of that pleasant month. American moviegoers are just getting used to June Knight when along comes June Gale. Both are agreeable names. But where is June Day? According to the poet that would be perfect.

* * *

For the moment, remarks Mac, the public will have to be content with its June Knight an' Gale.

The Decline of the Third International

World Revolution and the U. S. S. R., by Michael T. Florinsky. New York: Macmillan. $2.

THE drift of the Communist leaders of the Soviet Government away from dreams of world revolution, as a result of preoccupation with the problems of internal reconstruction which the Five-Year Plan placed before Russia, is a very significant event in modern European history. So far it has been rather fleetingly sketched by journalistic observers. Now Professor Florinsky gives us an adequate, although not exhaustive, analysis of this tendency in a book that is well documented and lighted up by occasional flashes of the gentle irony that is a distinctive feature of the author's style. Professor Florinsky lets his irony play with equal effect against two types of humorless publicists: the pundits of the Communist International who are continually predicting revolutions that fail to materialize and the ultra-conservatives who take these fulminations too seriously.

It was in the first years of the Soviet régime, in the period of civil war and foreign intervention, that the hope of similar upheavals in other countries burned most brightly in the breasts of the Soviet leaders. This was partly because of an exaggerated conception of the effect which Russia's Bolshevist Revolution would have on the working classes of other countries; it was partly also a matter of revolutionary self-defense. Foreign powers dispatched military expeditions to Russian soil; aid was lavishly extended to leaders of the White armies which were fighting against the Soviets. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that the Bolsheviki endeavored to make propaganda leaflets and speeches serve as substitutes for the tanks and airplanes they lacked.

* * *

After the decisive smashing of Communist revolutionary movements in Italy and Germany, however, the Communist International definitely declined in importance, so far as Europe was concerned. The subsequent attempt to steer the Chinese Nationalist movement into Communist channels collapsed in 1927; and although Soviets and Red Armies exist today in considerable rural areas in the interior of China they would seem to be the manifestation of an indigenous peasant rebellion, connected with Moscow by slight and imperfect ties.

As the Soviet régime became more consolidated and as normal trade and political relations with other countries seemed more important, the Communist International has come to be regarded more and more as a sort of necessary nuisance. It could not be repudiated or expelled from Russia because this would be too sharp a breach with the official dogma that the Russian Revolution is only a prelude to an ultimate world revolution. Moreover, as Professor Florinsky points out, it has some potential offensive and defensive value as a weapon in the event of war. But there have been several clear signs that the influence of the International is waning and that the present directors of Soviet foreign policy have not the slightest intention of risking the solid entity represented by Russian political and military power on behalf of the revolutionary fantasies of the International.

There is the recent repudiation, in the Soviet Government's own definition of aggression, of revolution or counter-revolution as excuses for intervention in the affairs of other states. There is the obviously second- and third-rate caliber of the men who have been delegated to leading posts in the International. There is the significant fact that World Congresses of the International are becoming increasingly infrequent. At first they were annual. Then they became biennial. Four years elapsed between the Congress of 1924 and the Congress of 1928; and since 1928 there has been no Congress. Indeed, a Congress held at the present time would be a dispiriting spectacle; the few German and Italian Communists who have escaped the rigorous repressive measures of Hitler and Mussolini could exchange condolences with the American and British Communists who, despite freedom of press and speech and assembly, have made only the most negligible impression on the working classes of those countries. Professor Florinsky sums up the situation tersely when he writes: "The truth of the matter seems to be that the Third International has suffered a complete eclipse."

* * *

The author shows how this eclipse came about and devotes a good deal of attention to the controversy between Stalin and Trotzky as to the practicability of building up Socialism in one country. He does not conceal his view that Trotzky, who denied this possibility, had the better of the theoretical argument and the heavier armory of quotations from the dogmatic authorities of Communism, Marx, Engels and Lenine; but Stalin's view was more in harmony with the practical needs of the Soviet Union.

In the main the book is very carefully written; but the author is perhaps slightly misleading when he writes: "Moscow under the guidance of Stalin and the Communist International spared neither effort nor money to create a Chinese Soviet Republic." Actually the policy of the Communist International, which was vehemently criticized by the Trotzkyist opposition, was to preserve up to the last possible moment the working agreement with the Kuomintang which would have excluded a Soviet Republic. The Soviet slogan was proclaimed only after the Kuomintang had taken the initiative and outlawed the Communists.

As an analysis of Soviet policy in the present and in the immediately predictable future, Professor Florinsky's account is admirably correct; and it finds further confirmation in the lively diplomatic flirtation which is now proceeding between the Soviet Union, on one side, and France and France's east European ally, Poland, on the other. There is, however, a possibility that the Communist International might be pulled out of cold storage in the event of a major military emergency. At the present moment, for instance, Moscow regards the revolutionary movement in China with largely Platonic sympathy. In the event of a Soviet-Japanese war it is safe to predict that Russian aid to the Chinese Communists and radical Nationalists would assume very different scope and form. However, if five or ten years should pass without a war in which the Soviet Union is involved, it might very well happen that the weapon of international Communist propaganda had become so rusty from virtual disuse that it would not prove very effective, even if it were invoked as an adjunct to what might be predominantly a Russian nationalist war.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Notes From Tokyo

Goldfish Gets Silver Cup

A GROUP of very serious Japanese gentlemen stood around a pan in the zoological gardens of Uyeno Park, Tokyo, and nodded solemn approval as a rather clumsy-looking goldfish with a drooping fan tail and mournful, protruding eyes, nosed his way around the receptacle in much the manner of a fat poodle confined in a box.

The fish, bred by a Mr. Usugura of Tokyo, had just been declared the finest in Japan—which means the finest in the world—and the Mayor of Tokyo had awarded him a silver cup as 1933 champion of the Kangyo-kai, a national Japanese society devoted to goldfish culture.

The Uyeno exhibition was the culmination of a series of sectional-national eliminations in which thousands of competitors displayed results of their year's efforts. Judges declared the winner 75 per cent perfect, explaining he had three of the "four points of perfection." The four points are symmetry, head development, bodily balance, and tail. "Champion 1933" lacked only a perfect tail, but he was better than any of the other 150 final contestants.

Press Decries Censorship

It is a far cry from goldfish to freedom of the press, but Tokyo newspapers this autumn are concerned with both. The Government, in line with its determination to unify national morale for the domination of Asia, has decided on an even stricter control of publications than that exercised in the past and many Japanese editors are near despair.

The Nichi Nichi, one of the most vigorous and independent of Tokyo dailies, admits the necessity of banning publications of both the extreme Left and Right wings of national thought, but asserts that application of the new press control measures, if past experience may be taken as a criterion, is certain to lead to dangerous abuses.

The newspaper asserts that complete control of the press will simply make newspapers and all other organs of information and opinion available to the people organs of the Government. "Control of speech means stagnation and its fundamental aim is maintenance of the status quo," the Nichi Nichi asserts, warning the Government that revolutions have followed efforts to stifle freedom of speech and the press in other countries.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Teachers Useful Elsewhere

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The case for the 80,000 teachers out of employment is hard, but not impossible. Although the schools may be deprived of the valuable services of these trained workers, the country is still enriched by their education, their experience, their trained thinking. For they are trained, not only to teach in schools, but to attack problems, and to offer their services, wherever they may be needed, and wherever they may find themselves. Their education and training will, if they are adaptable, open other avenues and afford other opportunities beside the actual schoolroom. Being compelled to go elsewhere, they will enrich whatever field of activity they may turn to. An education is good anywhere, if used. When the Huguenots were driven out of France, they became useful citizens in other countries. The cases are not exactly parallel, but the illustration serves. If the teachers are not needed in the schools, they will be useful and valuable elsewhere, and at a great advantage because of their preparation for mental activity.

M. T. C.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Steel Industry's Attitude

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to the editorial you published in the issue of November 1, entitled "Steel Yields." It seems to us that the writer of this particular editorial did not have all the facts before him; otherwise, he would not have taken such a violent, biased viewpoint. A more accurate statement was published in the November 2 issue of the Iron Age under the signature of G. L. Lacher, the managing editor of that publication. He wrote:

> At a time when costs are mounting, owing to compliance with the provisions of the National Recovery Act, the steel industry has been pilloried by a government official for reducing prices. A paradox indeed. . . .
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> Because the rail producers made a uniform reduction in prices to $37.75 a gross ton, Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, charged them with collusion, and gave them the alternative of accepting the price of $35 which he had suggested as acceptable or of opening their cost records for government inspection. . . . Uniformity of price is inevitable under the operations of the steel code, adopted by the industry in conformity with the dictates of this Administration's major legislation.
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> One of the main purposes of the recovery program was to wipe out undercover competition. Open prices openly arrived at were insisted on in all codes, including the steel code. As a consequence, all members of the steel industry have immediate knowledge of every price change filed under code rules. Uniformity in the recent reduction in the rail prices meant nothing more than that all mills met the lowest price filed, as they were privileged to do. . . .
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> Except for the employment aspect of the situation, it is doubtful whether any mill would have made a concession from the former price. The steel industry could see no merit in the coördinator's insistence that they risk going deeper into the red simply because certain financially embarrassed railroads wanted a lower price. Why should one industry be asked to shoulder the burdens of another? Surely not on the grounds of unbalanced price relationship. Open-hearth rails, at $40 a gross ton, were 33⅓ per cent higher than before the war. The cost of transporting finished steel to consumers in official classification territory has gone up 90 per cent since 1913.
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> One of the steel company letters sent to Coördinator Eastman expressly stated that the price reduction was "temporary only" and was made "in the interest of getting our men back to work, and for the public good." This passage is a typical expression of the public spirit of members of the industry. . . .

V. GILMORE IDEN,
Director of Public Relations,
American Iron and Steel Institute.

New York.

Public Sentiment the Solution

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The legalizing of the liquor traffic in America is going to prove beyond a doubt that Canada has not solved the liquor problem. Canada has her own drunkards, and America will have them increasingly so. We cannot legalize anything without increasing its use, and its abuse.

Moral restraint that does not come from the heart of a man must necessarily come by the process and restraint of law. Laws are made to make it easier or to hold in check those who have to be curbed by law, and that applies to most of us in every walk of life.

If laws are not enforced, it is because the people have been fooled by putting into office men and women who have not the will, the purpose, the courage, the manhood, the honesty to fulfill the obligations by which they were sworn into office.

Public sentiment, if it has a grain of Christianity in it, can solve the liquor problem, and all other problems, provided it does not depend too much on law and law enforcers.

JAMES S. THOMSON.

Worcester, Mass.